BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1825. No. 1819.

A CARD.

THE Hon'ble the Governor requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services, to a Ball and Supper, at Parell House on Monday the 25th April, at 9 o'Clock.

KEITH A. JACKSON,
A. D. C.

Bills on London

AT 6 MONTHS' SIGHT,

MESSRS. PRINSEP and Co. as Agents to Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. at 1/9 until further notice.

Bombay. 13th April, 1825.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Prinsep & Co.

THE following Wines, from Messrs. HARPER and BELL, recently arrived per Alfred and warranted of Superior quality.

Sherry in Quarts, XXX	Rs. 24	per dozen
Do. in Pints . .	" 14	ditto,
Port in Do. . . .	" 12	ditto,
Do. in Quarts . .	" 20	ditto,
Sherry Brandy in Pints	" 26	ditto,
Fine Old Sherry in Butts, XXX . .	" 900	per Butt.
Do. Do. XX .	" 800	ditto.

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Sons per Marquis of Hastings.

White Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 dozen.	Rs. 70	per dozen.
Claret in 6 dozen Chests	" 30	ditto,
Port Wine . . .	" 20	ditto,
Old Sherry . . .	" 22	ditto,
Ditto in half Butts,	" 400	per half butt.
White Sparkling French Champagne in 3 doz. Cases. . .	" 50	per dozen,
Serceal in quarter Casks.	" 250	each.
Ditto in Pints . . .	" 18	per dozen.

Bombay, 13th April 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, this day, Wednesday, the 13th Instant, a variety of useful Articles, viz.

Broad Flute cut Claret Decanters, Do. Jugs, Water Crofts Rummers, Wine and Water Glasses, Claret and Wine Do. Cabin Lamps brass mounted, Painted Shades for chamber Candlesticks, Rich cut Hooka Bottoms, Branch Shades, Cut and plain India Shades, White ware Basons and Jugs, White Queen's ware, Table, Dessert, and Soup Plates, Plated Cruet Stand, and Tea Pots, Spare articles of Saddlery, Mahogany brass bound Dressing Cases, large and small.

AT ½ PAST 12.

Will be put up a Patent Peidometer Silver Watch, Showing on the dial, independent of the Hours, Minutes, &c. Paces from 1 to 100, and on the case are tables for computing the distances walked. A Ladies Gold Locket Watch, set with Torquoise, Chased Case, Gold dial, and black figures. A Ladies Watch of the usual size with Gold dial, and raised Gold Figures, Gold Watch Chains, and Seals of descriptions.

Bombay, 13th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 15th Instant,

FIVE Dozen Packages of Seedlitz Powder, imported on the Regalia, a few Gentlemens Mahogany Dressing Cases, Liquor Cases, small Cases of Hollands, Snuff Boxes, Japan Candlesticks.

AND

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT
Oil Floor Cloths for Gig & Chariot Bottom.

Meadows Street, 13th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 15th Instant,
A CONSIGNMENT
OF
FRESH TEA.

JUST imported on the Jamesina, consisting of superfine Gunpowder and Souchong Tea, in Ten Catty Boxes, and superfine Pekoe Ditto in half Chests.

Samples may be had [illegible] the day of Sale.

Meadows Stree[illegible]th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday 15th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF
BRITANNIA METAL
CURRY DISHES,
TEA POTS,
TABLE, DESSERT AND TEA SPOONS

Meadows Street 13th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Tuesday the 19th Inst.

AN Invoice of Gentlemen's most Fashionable Paget, Governor, an Gloster shape

BLACK HATS.

Made by Laughlen and Son, and imported on the Regalia. The cases will be open till the day of Sale for Gentlemen to select from who will be charged the average of the Auction Price.

Meadows Street 13th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A CHEST of Elegant English plate nearly new Consisting of Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert forks, Soup Ladles, fish Knives, Milk Sugar and Marrow Spoons, Sallad Forks, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Butter knives, Salt cellars, Tea Pot, Sugar bason, Butter Pot Hot water Plates &c.

PLATED WARE.

Curry Dishes, Tea Kettle, waters, Table Ring Bread Basket, Bottle Stands, &c.

Meadows Street, 13th April, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

CHINA Manufactured Plate nearly new without Crest or Mark, consisting of Dessert and Table Spoons and Forks, Tea, Milk, Salt, Marrow, and Gravy Spoons, Fish Knife, Soup Laddle and Mustard Pot.

An Elegant Diamond and Ruby Ring, ... Rs, 160

A Diamond and Emerald Do. " 110

Meadows Street, 13th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 15th Instant,
AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK
A PAIR OF
CAPITAL CHESNUT
Carriage Horses,
A DARK BAY ARAB
Saddle Horse
WITH BLACK POINTS;
A SERVICEABLE
Buggy Horse
AND
A BUGGY AND HARNESS.
Meadows Street, 13th April 1825.

For Passage to London,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
The fine strong, new Coppered Ship
REGALIA,
BURTHEN 400 TONS
Alexander Henning,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers and will sail on the 28th April, for passage only apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 13th April 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO ENGLAND
THE SHIP
Abberton,
OF 500 TONS
Capt. Lucas Percival,
(Of the Hon'ble Company's Service,)

MAY be expected to arrive here in all this month, and will be despatched for England without delay.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO., where a Plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

(2) Bombay, 13th April 1825.

Freight
To Madras & Bengal,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Koosrovie,
OF 324 TONS,
NEWLY COPPERED.

FOR Particulars Apply to the Owner AGA MAHOMED TUCKY.

Bombay, 13th April 1825.

FOR LONDON
THE SHIP
England
A REGULAR TRADER
410 TONS PER REGISTER,
John Reay
COMMANDER,
To sail about the 25th Instant.

FOR Passage apply to the Captain, on the Esplanade near the Apollo Gate, or to RITCHIE STEWART and Co.

A Medical Gentleman returning to Europe who would undertake the Duties of the Ship would find this an eligible conveyance.

Bombay, 13th April 1825.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of GEORGE MIDDLETON Esq. late a Lieutenant in the Hon'ble East India Company's Marine Service on their Bombay Establishment deceased, are requested to make the same known to Lieutenant JOHN BAPTIST FRANCIS LEVERY, one of the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, and to pay the same to him with the least possible delay, and all Persons who have any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE MIDDLETON, are desired to forward their accounts to the said J. B. F. LEVERY (through the House of Messrs. LUGRIN, SON and CO. in Bombay,) in order that the same may be immediately investigated and if correct, paid—Dated Bombay, 13th April 1825.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
A EUROPE Barouchette, lined with Scarlet Morocco; with two sets of Harness complete, one Handsome brass Mounted very little Worn; together with a Pair of Brown Arabs, driven by a Postilion.

PRICE 2500 RUPEES.
INQUIRE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.
Bombay, 13th April 1825.

Mathematics &c.

G. GRIEVES proposes opening Classes for the tuition of the Elements of Geometry, Trigonometry, and Algebra; also Drawing in *all* its branches, and French, by separate Instructors. For particulars, apply, by letter, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 13th April 1825.

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on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1825. No. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST MARCH, 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 113 of 1825.---Sub Assistant Surgeon John rham, employed in the Ophthalmic Infirm- having rendered himself totally unfit for discharge of his duties, by habits of irreclaim- intemperance, the Hon'ble the Governor Council is pleased to dismiss him from the vice.

No. 114 of 1825.---Subeder Major Bowajee el and Jemadar Shaik Ebrahim of the 15th iment Native Infantry, and Subedar Abram- Israel of the 17th Regiment N. I. having be- ne unfitted from habits of intemperance for the discharge of their duties, it has been found cessary to remove them from the respective egiments to which they belong. In consequen- however, of the length of service and former od character and conduct of the two first, Su- dar Major Bowajee Israel and Jemedar Shaik brahim, the Governor in Council is pleased to ansfer them to the Pension List, the former on reduced pension of 54 Rupees and a half instead 67 Rupees, and the latter on half the usual nsion of his rank.

Subedar Abramjee Israel having only served 22 ears, and his character and conduct represented highly culpable, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council places him on the List on half the full pension of a Jemadar only.

Bombay Castle, 4th April, 1825.

No. 116 of 1825.---Lieutenant G. Thornton, of the 19th Regiment of N. I. having produced a Certificate pointing out the necessity of his proceeding to Sea for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of Six Months from the date of his departure.

Ensign B. W. Gantier of the 23d Regiment N. I., is granted a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for Twelve Months, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 117 of 1825.---The furlough to Calcutta granted to Lieutenant F. D. Watkins of the Horse Artillery in the General Order of the 4th ultimo, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Bombay Castle, 4th April, 1825.

No. 118 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Marine department to appoint Assistant E. W. Edwards, to the charge of the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruizer Benares.

Bombay Castle, 5th April, 1825.

No. 119 of 1825.---Lieutenant Colonel F. Staunton C. B. having left Bombay for England on the 28th of March, the fortress of Ahmednuggur will cease to be a separate Government Command from that date.

Bombay Castle, 7th April, 1825.

No. 120 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to sanction the temporary employment of Lieute-nant Hart of the 22d Regiment N. I. as an Assistant to Captain Hart in opening Khoomarlie Ghaut. Lieutenant Hart will draw, while thus engaged, the field and Pioneer allowances of his rank.

Bombay Castle, 7th April, 1825.

No. 121 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having disapproved of Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Kinnersley having been continued in the Office of Military Paymaster at the Presidency after obtaining his Majority, and having in their despatch of the 6th October last directed him to be immediately removed, that Officer's appointment is cancelled accordingly.

Lieutenant Colonel Kinnersley will officiate as acting Paymaster until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 7th April, 1825.

No. 122 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William Brooks, Chief Engineer, to return to Europe under the existing Regulations, retaining the Office of Chief Engineer until the period of his embarkation.

The services of Lieut. Colonel Brooks have been acknowledged with approbation by this Government in General Orders bearing date the 29th November 1811, and again on 13th October 1817 when Lieutenant Colonel Brooks vacated the Office of Military Auditor General, on his succession to the situation of Chief Engineer; and in reviewing the conduct of this Officer in that important department, as well as during his whole services of 42 years, the Govenor in Council cannot employ more honorable and appropriate terms of praise than those of a former order, which points him out as having served the Honorable Company with assiduity, zeal, ability and unimpeached integrity.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
W. NEWNHAM. *Chief Secretary.*

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER, MARCH 5.

FRAUDULENT AND DISGRACEFUL TRANSACTIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MR. EDITOR,

The Oriental Herald No. X for October 1824 contains a dissertation on some proceedings of the Government of Bombay, which are characterized in the scandalous language I have quoted; and which, as being a lure well calculated to attract the attention of the public, I have with that view also adopted.

" In an early number of our publication, (the Editor of the Oriental Herald proceeds to ob- " serve) " we detailed the conduct of the Govern- " ment of Bombay, and the Court of Directors " in England, towards an oppressed and injured " Mahommedan Prince, Fyaz Ali Khan, the son " of Hyat Sahib, whom they had deceived, " insulted, and robbed of his honour and his " wealth, in a manner that must reflect infamy " on the chief instruments in those abominable " proceedings, as long as his name and his case " shall be remembered. We have reason to know " that the statement of facts connected with that " case, made a deep and general impression, as " to the iniquitous character of many of the " transactions in India, which never see the light. " As a companion to the case of the unhappy " Mohammedan Prince, we shall present a cor- " responding picture of oppression towards an " industrious and deserving Parsee Merchant, " living under the same government of Bombay."

In page 288 allusion is again made to " the op- " pression of the Mohammedan Prince Fyaz Ali " Khan, and the fraud committed on the Parsee " Merchant."

Upon those subjects the Editor of the Oriental Herald has discanted with the spirit for which the CALCUTTA JOURNAL was so notorious. With bold and unqualified misrepresentations and mistatements he unblushingly accuses Government of every crime short of murder! My object is to enter into an exposition of the slander of those charges. From comments of my own, I shall abstain as much as possible: a simple relation of facts, is all that I shall aim at: plain truths, contrasted with the romantic and distorted tales of the Oriental Herald, will enable every individual to form his own judgment on the justness of those gross accusations.

For the purpose of exciting the sympathy of the people of England as an expedient ad captandum, Fyaz Alli Khan is represented as a Mahommedan Prince, whose consequence and fortunes have been annihilated by the iniquitous proceedings of the Bombay Government. From which of the Royal dynasties of Asia Hyat Sahib derives his birth I know not; all I know of him is, that having been a favorite of the Nawab Hyder Alli, he was entrusted with the charge of the fortress of Bednore, and its dependent territories, as its *Killedar* or Phoosdar. As far as any evidence of the fact is forthcoming, it is as possible that he was elevated to that high confidence from the situation of a domestic slave in the family, as that he sprung from the loins of Royalty.

To begin, however, with the history of these iniquitous proceedings. In elucidation of this case events must be traced from their source, nor will the detail I trust be without interest. The Bombay Government having determined in the month of April 1782, to attack Hyder Alli's possession, at Mangalore on the opening of the season, prepared to detach a force to Malabar for that purpose, and appointed General Mathews to take the chief command of H. M. and the Company's troops in that province. General Mathews sailed on the 2d of December, with full instructions for the regulation of his conduct.

Bednore was taken possession of by General Mathews on the 28th of January, but no advice was received of that important acquisition from General Mathews nor on what terms it had been obtained. The receipt of the intelligence of its surrender was followed by the return to Bombay of Colonels. Macleod and Humberston and Major Shaw, who had left the army highly disgusted with the conduct of general Mathews, and repaired to Bombay, to prefer complaints against him. The account given by Mathews himself in his last letter of the general discontent of the army were alarming, and called in the conviction of the government for the adoption of some speedy and effectual remedy.

Under the greatest anxiety in respect to the state of affairs at Bednore, arising out of the extraordinary degree of reserve observed by General Mathews in his communications, the Bombay Government called on Colonel Macleod to furnish the fullest information of the proceedings of General Mathews.

By the information afforded by Colonel Macleod it appeared, that after Hyat Sahib's army had been defeated on the 26th of January, and the Ghauts carried by us on the following day, the *Jemahaar* Hyat Sahib determined to capitulate. That on the night between the 27th and 28th of January Captain Campbell, who had been made prisoner some time before came to the General's

camp with proposals of surrender. That the terms were instantly accepted under a stipulation that all military control should be in the General; that Hyat Sahib's private property should be secured to him, and he continued in all the power and influence he could desire. That on the 29th Macleod having paid a visit to Hyat Sahib found him, to his utter astonishment, a close prisoner, and in the most violent rage with the Brigadier; that Colonel Macleod immediately remonstrated with General Mathews, who accommodated matters with Hyat Sahib: he was released from prison and conducted in state to the Durbar. All the treasure taken restored to him, and the terms of the treaty as amply fulfilled by the General as possible.

On the ground of this information and of various documents which were delivered in, the Bombay Government recorded on the 27th of March the following comments on the proceedings and conduct of general Mathews, in respect to Hyat Sahib.

That the great and opulent city of Bednore surrendered to Brigadier General Mathews about the end of January, on certain conditions that had not yet been communicated to the Government.

That from documents laid before the Government it appeared that Hyat Sahib who was Jemahdar or Governor of Bednore, was by one of the conditions to be continued in the Government of the city and district subject to the Company's pleasure, but to what degree the Bombay Government could not ascertain.

That great depositaries of treasure, stores and valuable effects were found in Bednore.

That no measure had been taken to secure the Company's share of prize treasure or goods found in Bednore.

That from the same documents it appeared that Mathews notwithstanding the capitulation, had confined Hyat Sahib a close prisoner.

That the matter was soon after accommodated, and that the sum of fourteen lacs of Rupees, besides Jewels and other treasure not exposed, which the army had been given to understand was to be divided among them, was given up by the General to Hyat Sahib on the plea of its being private property.

That the army did not hesitate to say the General had sold their interests in the capture for his own private advantage, and that he had received a bribe from Hyat Sahib to give up their share.

That Hyat Sahib at the desire of the General made a donation to the army of half lac of Pagodas, and that the General in one of his letters to Colonel Macleod avowed that the rest of the Treasure was at the disposal of Hyat Sahib, and the manner of its disposal left to himself.

That of all these important consequences and others not connected with the question under consideration, the Government had not up to the date of those proceedings, received any advice or information from General Mathews though six weeks had elapsed since the surrender of Bednore.

With respect to the Treaty or capitulation granted to Hyat Sahib, the Government had not sufficient information to enable them to form a perfect and precise judgment of its utility or necessity. Hyat Sahib might be viewed as a prisoner of war: at any rate they trusted it was made subject to its ratification; that from sundry passages in the correspondence between General Mathews and Colonel Macleod it was feared that the conditions were of a more extensive nature than usual in capitulations, than the General had authority to engagefor, or was consistent with the welfare and safety of those valuable acquisitions.

That admitting that the Treaty with Hyat Sahib had been concluded in proper terms, good policy required that every consistent method should have been used to attach him to the English interest: that his imprisonment appeared repugnant to good policy as well as to good faith; but conceding the existence of sufficient reasons for so violent a proceeding, the circumstance of subsequently replacing Hyat Sahib in the Government of the Provinces with a large treasure put into his hands, was an extraordinary procedure pregnant with danger to our interests.

Keeping out of consideration the general complaints preferred by the King's and Company's officers against General Mathews, the Bombay Government, on a full consideration of his conduct, was of opinion that he was guilty of a high breach of duty and of disrespect and contempt of the Government in not communicating his transactions previous to the capture and since the capitulation of Bednore; and in concealing the conditions of its surrender; which, from all the information obtained from other sources, were of a nature to call for the adoption of measures suited to the occasion, from the want of which it was feared the Company's interests had been materially injured.

The Bombay Government followed up these comments with these resolutions, supported by strong testimony, were laid against General Mathews implicating his integrity, relative to the prize, treasure and property captured at Bednore, and of violent and arbitrary conduct to the army.

That some of his proceedings at Bednore after the Treaty with Hyat Sahib appeared to be contrary to good faith as well as to good policy, and injurious to the Company's interests.

That under such circumstances it was an indispensable duty in the Government to remove him from the command, and to suspend him the Company's service till he could clear up the several charges against him.

A Civil Government consisting of a Chief and Factors was appointed to take charge of the Company's interests in the late conquests, and of the revenue they might be entitled to under the Treaty with the Hyat Sahib, and to take charge of the Company'y share of the booty.

That the amount by all accounts must be very great—that proper Agents must be appointed on the part of the Company to act jointly with the Agents of the Army.

Colonel Macleod who was appointed to succeed General Mathews in the command of the Army, was directed to regulate his conduct with respect to Hyat Sahib by the terms of the treaty concluded by General Mathews.

As the proceedings from which these details are derived are voluminous, I abstain from occupying a larger portion of the columns of your present number. The pause will enable the public to reperuse all the arguments and documents which the Editor of the Oriental Herald has adduced in support of his anathemas, and to weigh and estimate the merits of these the preliminary measures of the government. What is the character of these proceedings? Having reason to question the integrity of General Mathews; possessing no report from the General of his proceedings, nor a copy of the treaty said to have been entered into by Mathews and Hyat Sahib, the Bombay Government, resolute in asserting its own authority, and just towards Hyat Sahib, remove Gen. Mathews from the command, and direct his successor to regulate his conduct towards Hyat Sahib by the terms of the treaty as the instrument negotiated on the occasion was designated.

I am Sir, Your's,

24th *February* 1825. VINDEX.

HOTEL AT KANDALA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Circumstances obliged me to leave Bombay at a very short warning, and on my arrival at Panwell I found that no carriage was procurable for any part of my baggage. Obliged to proceed myself, I determined to do so with all the despatch I could make use of, and necessarily leave my baggage and servants. I started my Palankeen towards the Ghaut, while I remained at the Panwell Tavern and took a few hours sle had been much fatigued, but four rest in the boat, and three more i Tavern, refreshed me; I arrived at Cho horseback by day light, where I had brea (Tea, bread, and eggs) prepared by a P who is building a Tavern there. Imme after I mounted again, and overtook m lankeen five miles from the Ghaut. H reached this place at 10 A. M. perfo what was requisite at my toilet, and writ few letters, I found an excellent dinner pared for me by Signior John Joze de A cio, keeper of the Hotel here. I never di better in my life. It is with a view to friend the Sr. Anuncio that I now address y knowing the extent of your influence. M should never pass without notice, or with reward: the first rests with me or any b else, the last, in the present case, with t public at large. The establishment of th hotels is a great public benefit every libe man will acknowledge and contribute his m towards their encouragement. And nov word to Savealls.

Believe me my worthy acquaintances th as good a dinner has been placed befo me as I ever enjoyed, My orders wer let me have one dish and a curry, let m have it early, well cooked, and put decen tly on table. My orders were obeyed to th letter with one exception, there were tw dishes with a curry, and an ample dessert fruit and confections. I was a good de annoyed at this because I felt obliged t pay accordingly. But the air of comfor and neatness, the purity of the table furni ture, and attention of the domestics recon ciled me to this deviation from my instructions, How my worthy brethern do you think your own servants could serve you with as much satisfaction as the Sr. Anuncio did me, barring expense, for my dinner and beer cost 4 Rupees, I anticipate the reply of most of you, and I appeal to the kindly feelings of the rest in favor of their domestics. Travelling East, pray give them a holiday, after a 16 mile march, one third Ghaut, to breathe the air of the mountains. And travelling west to snuff the sea air, and trust me the Sr. Anuncio will reward you with a good dinner.

I expect that my hamals (14 in number), when refreshed with food and sleep, will take me half way to Poona to night; and that a horse will take me the other half; but this is putting horse and man to the test.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Kandala Hotel, M. N.

28th March.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I write in a fit of desperation; and being a plain man, shall make no apology for stating my case in plain language, but come to the point at once.

Know then I am one of those unfortunate fellows, cursed with what is called (but why I know not) *maiden* bashfulness. At one time I imagined it was only attendant on a green-horn; and would wear off in time, like the blush coloured coat of a deers young antlers: instead of which it increases with my years; and although I never heard of any one

expiring of this malady, I fear it will one day be my doom, as it frequently renders me perfectly lifeless, and at those hours of gaiety when others are all animation.

But mark Mr. Editor, it is only in the society of women that this horrible disorder attacks me. In bachelors company I generally take the lead: sing my song, crack my joke, and am always the first at a *spree*. I have seen as much service perhaps as most men: been pretty active in nine general engagements, the first in three storming parties, and do not recollect on any of these occasions having been troubled with the *funks*. But what of all this? the sight of a fair female renders me the veriest coward in existence: and when I enter a drawing room, where, the hussies do every thing in their power to play the devil with us; I do not only look like a fool but really become one. You will tell me I have nothing to do but keep out of their way; but I want a wife man, and a wife I must have. That is *If I can get one*. When I see petticoats at a distance frisking about in my married neighbours gardens; hear the little devils chatter; laugh, or perhaps sing, I become almost raving at the slender prospect I have of ever becoming *master* of a *mistress*. What a pleasant thing it is to see any thing feminine about ones house: a few yards of ribbon hanging on a chair, or a pair of little white slippers under a dressing table &c. I once had a bonnet sent me, being requested to forward it to a lady in my neighbourhood: I opened the box and placed it on my breakfast-table, a little on one side, then fancied an angel ununder it, conversed with her for two hours and forgot my breakfast.

I sometimes muster a great deal of courage; but its only when I am alone; & thus work'd up, I have occasionally made efforts to march boldly to the attack; and as often miserably fail'd. The last time, I made a rush through a drawing room, intending to bow, and if possible speak to a pretty little creature who had none of that repulsive affectation which freezes ones marrow. The expression of her countenance was that of the forgiving spirit, and made me think more of heaven than I ever had done before in my life; but as I approach'd, my heart failed: every thing seemed to dance before my eyes, my head swam round and I had not even the power to make my retreat, but threw myself into a chair behind me which I supposed to be empty.—But O! to what inexpressible misery was I doomed! instead of descending quietly like a civilized being into an empty seat, I fell with the weight and impetus of an eighteen inch bomb into the lap of my goddesses sister, who, being of no very diminutive figure any more than myself, our united gravity broke off the legs of the chair, & bringing us both to the ground, we floundered together for several minutes to the no small entertainment of the company. In my endeavours to leap up with the greatest agility, one of my spurs was forced through the drapery of my fair companion in distress, and the other through the mat, so that she was completely brought to an anchor, and poor I stretch'd on the floor like a St. Andrews cross nearly torn in half by her exertions to part company, which at last was accomplished by a sudden jerk, leaving a yard and a half of muslin, and nearly as much satin and holland or lawn (for I as yet know not the difference), hanging to my spur, with which I crawl'd on all-fours out of the house, being unable to rise, from an awkward wrench I got in the scuffle.

Since this most woful disaster, which some mischievous dog has perpetuated the remembrance of by a characature; I have not been able to show my face in our cantonment; and have obtaind leave to visit this Presidency, in hopes of obtaining some consolation amongst my friends, and advice fron some kind soul who has been fortunate enough to discover a remedy for this my dreadful disorder. I am told it is a curse amongst others of which St. Patrick relieved Ireland, and that no native of that island is ever troubled with it. O that I were but an Irishman!—A wife I am certain would cure me, but how to get one is the thing. I have a notion of giving you a sketch of the rib I should like; and then probably some kind hearted damsel may compassionate my suffering, and give me a sly hint, when we can be married immediately, and court afterwards, which, seems to me the best plan in the world to give one a chance of six or seven honey moons, instead of one, which, I have always thought a poor starv'd allowance of matrimonial sweetmeat. Give me Mr. Editor a knapsack full of comfits and well spiced connubial gingerbread nuts; not a solitary plum, stuck at the end of a long pudding, hard as iron, heavy as lead and bitter as gall, which must be bolted however indigestable, after nibbling at the said plum.

Yours,
SIMON SHEEPFACE.

Bombay 12th April 1825

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The animadversions recently made in the Calcutta Papers, on the conduct of various Individuals in Bombay and Madras, in not replying to a circular letter soliciting subscription, addressed to them by the Chairman of the Calcutta Steam Committee; led me to enquire the cause from a friend here who I rightly judged must have received one of these communications.—He referred me to the printed Minutes of the Meetings at the Calcutta Town-Hall on the 5th Inst. and 17th Dec. 1823 which in no one instance advert to such *insignificant places as* the Sister Presidencies and then showing me the Chairmans letter of 2d February 1824 forwarded after the Committee had failed in raising the lac of rupees which they had guaranteed to the first successful Steam Boat asked me whether I considered his endorsement to the letter in any way uncalled for—It ran thus "*no answer required* "*this being a barefaced attempt to raise in* "*Bombay what the Committee had failed in* "*at Calcutta.*"—With this explanation I confess I was perfectly satisfied; and am only surprised that the Committee' should have looked for any answer from.

AN INHABITANT OF BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London..6 mo's ls. | 8½d. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102½ B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable 108 *a* 116 ditto
According to Registry.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1825.

In our last week's Gazette, the second letter by Vindex was inserted through mistake, instead of the first, which will appear in our present number.

For the liberal communications of our friends, we have ever been much indebted; and in the present instance, our latest European Intelligence adds considerable to the obligation; Liverpool ships not being [redacted]ual channel, through which we receive [redacted]egular series of periodical publications.

It is with considerable regret we state, the dreadful ravages of the smallpox in Bombay and its neighbourhood. For many weeks this malignant disorder has been fatal amongst the Native inhabitants; and the greatest alarm caused, by vaccination no longer being proof against its attacks; fourteen children having recently fallen victims; all of whom had previously undergone that opperation.

While the greater part of Europe enjoys the blessings of peace, but little can be expected from that quarter, either of interesting narrative, animated discussion, or even speculative opinions calculated to excite attention: and the only consolation that can be offered our readers for the deficiency is, that we are told by some of the British Editors our country partakes largely of these blessings.

In the absence of subjects more important or more entertaining, it may not be impertinent to inquire, in what these blessings consist, and in what manner they have been applied; whether, to the correction of errors and defects in the machinery of what are called state affairs, the advancement of our marcantile interests, the establishment of systems tending to increase the happiness of mankind, or even the securing a permanent continuance of that which they already enjoy.

These great advantages of peace we have heard, are, increase of national wealth, a reduction of taxes, improvements of roads, navigation and penitentiaries, &c.

So far is well, but have the People, the Government and the Laws, kept pace with their roads, steam-boats and penitentiaries.?—with regard to the first, the murders, robberies and acts of atrocity, which daily fill the columns of English newspapers, affords but a melancholy picture of their moral improvement: nor are these crimes confined to the lower orders, for nothing is more common than the police reports to begin with "A person of genteel appearance and address." &c. Are they still the same watchful people, jealous of their rights, and proud of their liberties as in former times; when the rest of the world viewed them with wonder at their spirit of independence and envy at its triumph? The apathy with which they have seen act after act passs, to enlarge the power of the magistrates is an answer. So universal appears to be this pacific repose, that we are told of an act having nearly passed through the house of commons, without the members even know-

ing its contents, till the speaker called their attention to a particular clause, which struck them with astonishment, and was the cause of its being thrown out.

It appears to be a favourite opinion amongst those learned in the science of Jail refinements, that, labour should be inflicted prior to conviction! If punishments are to be inflicted on those who are not proved Guilty, and consequently by the law supposed innocent; why go through the form and incur the expense of trial? expedience and economy might sanction a more summary mode of proceeding.

With regard to the Government, (not to mention the hacknied word *reform*) after being for many years releived from the busine[illegible]war, the harassing difficulties in raising sup[illegible]en the legitimate sources of revenue wer[illegible]exhausted, and the attention required by endless negotiations; what have we seen accomplished? Have the sanguinary laws which disgraced our criminal code been revised and corrected as they ought? Have the reductions of revenue born any proportion to those in the actual necessities of Government? Have any measures been adopted or even listined to, for the support of our pompous boast "religious toleration" and a treatment of the Roman Catholics in any other way, than as a people undeserving of confidence and public trust? Or have any steps been taken to relieve the Irish, from a class of godly men, who, while they solemnly profess the good will towards men, and charity of the gospel, suck the vitals of a whole nation.

To all these and many additions that might be made, if truth herself were to make the reply, what would it prove? That Peace has planted her olive branch in Britain to very little purpose, and that Englishmen must emigrate to more genial climes ere they reap the fruit.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER, APRIL 9TH.

Our readers are most of them, perhaps, aware of an article in Mr. Buckingham's Oriental Herald for August last in which the suspension of the Bombay Bar, and the conduct of the gentlemen composing it, as supposed to be connected there with, is commented upon in terms of the most bitter reflection. We have been lately requested to give place in our Journal to the absolute denial by these gentlemen of the most prominent assertions contained in the article in question, and briefly to acquaint the public in what particulars the real circumstances, as connected with the suspension, are distorted and misrepresented: a request with which, in justice to those individuals we are willing to comply. We are given, at the same time, to understand, that this denial would have been sooner forwarded to us, had it not been imagined that the falsehood of Mr. Buckingham's statements was too notorious in this Presidency to require any refutation. In consequence, however, of some intimations which have been made, implying that much ill-founded prejudice may have been excited in different parts of India, and the more especially as one of the Calcutta papers has republished the article in the Oriental Herald, with some remarks in the same tone and spirit with the original, it has been judged expedient that the antidote to these assertions should have a co-extensive circulation.

Throughout the article in question it is insinuated, and in the two first paragraphs all but directly asserted, that the decree of suspension was grounded on some alleged extortions in regard to fees. In another part it is declared by the Editor, who professed to have taken some pains to "enquire into the matter," that the perusal of the documents he is therein about to refer to, "would explain at once the "origin, aim, and end of the proceedings "in question."

We are authorized to intimate that the whole of this statement is utterly untrue. A discussion, indeed, had taken place in the Recorder's Court upon the subject of counsels' fees; but so far from any thing connected with that subject "having laid the foundation of the whole" or of any part of the "proceeding" as regard the suspension of the gentlemen of the Bar, the Court, after hearing all the explanation and statements made by those gentlemen, adjudged no judicial sentence whatever against any one of them in reference to their conduct about fees, or upon any such grounds as are mentioned and detailed in the Oriental Herald. The decree of suspension is in these words. "It is ordered that" (the Barristers by name) "having presented to the "Court a Memorial containing &c. they are "hereby removed &c." Not one of the topics, composing the subject matter of the Memorial here alluded to, is even touched upon in the article in the Oriental Herald. In no part of this Memorial, in no part of the discussion, or of the judgment founded on it, was there, in fact, the most distant allusion either to fees or to any complaint made about them, or to the letters quoted in the Oriental Herald. The Memorial had been actually presented before the subject of fees had ever been submitted to the attention of the Court, and even before either of the three last letters of the five quoted had been written, viz. on the 10th September 1823. The topics referred to in the Memorial had been in several ways brought to the attention of the Court, before any discussion concerning fees there or elsewhere, had ever arisen. Two of the Barristers, suspended for presenting the Memorial, were never at any time noticed by the Court, nor was their conduct in any shape brought to its consideration with reference to the subject of fees. But altho' the subject of the Memorial, and the suspension in consequence of it, was in truth totally distinct from the subject of counsels' fees, the Editor of the Oriental Herald has precluded the public from gathering from his article the true particulars even of the latter subject. He has not stated one word of a full explanation of all the circumstances under which the letters he quotes were written by the Barristers although such explanation was read in open Court and filed in its public office. He has not stated that the most material allegations contained in the paragraph beginning at the top of page 484 were expressly denied, and that the attorney he names as deposing upon these matters, was challenged to deny, on oath, any part of the statements made by the Bar, who offered to swear to them, and who informed that attorney in open Court, that they would be left in the office for him to answer and deny, if he thought fit, but which he did not do.

In two material points, therefore (besides several minor ones,) is the article in the Oriental Herald calculated to mislead the public; 1st that the suspension of the Bar was the result of a complaint against them respecting fees, and 2dly, by omitting to insert their justification upon that complaint, to induce a belief that some censure had been passed on them for that cause.

The Bar have always refrained, as they do on the present occasion, from any appeal to the public upon the subject of the memorial which has been referred by them to the proper authorities at home.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Wm. Lang, 21st Regt.
Do. D. Graham, 19th Regt.
Do. Wright, 3d Regt.
Lt. Qr. Mr. and Interpreter George Sandy, 6 M. Lt Cav.
Capt. J. Mglesorth, A. Comy. Genl.
Capt. P. Hunter, 1st Lt. Cy.
Asst. Surgeon Wm. Taylor, Depy. Med. Storekeeper.
Asst. Surgeon H. Michie.
Superintg. Surgeon Thl Morgan, Poona Division
Ensign S. Adams Coalton, 10th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. W. Kelso, 26th M. N. I.
Lt. F. Kelso, 13th Lt. Dragoons
Asst. Surgeon H Montefiore, 1st B. E. Regt.
Major G M. Stewart, 17th Regt. M. N. I.
Lt. and Adjt. F. Candy, 14th B N. I.
Lieut. H. Hobson, 20th Regt. N. I.
Cornet A. O. Murray, 2d Lt. Cy.
Lt. Thornton, 19th Regt.
Bt. T. Candy, 20th Regt.
Ensign Wm. Lang, 2d Extra Bat.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 7th Persian Ship Mansoory, Hajee Abrahim, Nacqudah, from Bussire, 21st March, Muscat 1st April.—8th, Brig Nassree, Cassim Mahomed, Nacqudah, from Surat 6th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 7th, Grab Barque Shaw Byramgore, (formerly the Portuguese ketch Boa Fortuna) Henry W. Beyts, Commander, to Cochin and Straits of Malaca.—9th, Brig Caudery, Shaik Adey, Nacqudah, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—10th, Ship Cumbrian, John Clark son, Commander, to China.

Passengers by Grab Barque Shah Byramgore.—Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Russel, Mrs. Beyts, Miss Gibbon, & Master Crawford, 3 Master Beyts.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—England for London.
Regalia for Do.
Bridget for Liverpool.
Ann, for China.
Alfred for ditto.
Milford, for ditto.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Byramgore for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Glorious, for Madras and Bengal.

Portuguese. Santo Antonio, for Macao.
Angelica for Do.

Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.
Hydroossy for Calcutta.
Rahimany for Malabar Coast.
Nasery for Pinang and C. J.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 16th, Brig Nimrod, W. Spiers, from Cheduba 1st instant, having on board a Detachment of Troops, their followers, & four Burmese Prisoners.---March 20th Brig Caroline C. Bidwell, from Cheduba 9th instant.

Passenger.---Mr. J. Fort, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.---March 20th, Ship Merope, G. Parkyns, for China.--Ditto Shaw Inshaw, D. Robertson, for Batavia.---Ditto French Ship Bardelais, Gallais, for Bordeaux---Ditto Brig Kent, L. Symns, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 23d, H. C. Transport Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell, from Calcutta 2d March.—24th, Ship Volunteer, Captain W. J. Crawley, from Calcutta 14th March.—25th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Tincombe, from Penang 14th March.—French Brig Malyacka, Captain P. Layee, from Bourbon 27th January, and Pondicherry 24th March.—Do. 28th, Ship Aurore, Captain P. Earl from London 5th January, St. Jago 15th January and Point de Galle 20th March.—Do. Brig Eliza, Captain W. Wilkins, from Masulipatam 27th February.

DEPARTURES.—March 23d, Ship Portsea, Capt. W. Sheppard, for Calcutta.—Do. 25th, Brig Jessey, Capt. F. Mount, for Coringa.—26th, Ship Ganges, Capt. Richard K. Lloyd, for England.—26th, Ship John Adam, Capt. Charles Robertson, for Calcutta.---27th, Sophia, Capt. James Barclay, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Poonah, on Wednesday morning, the 30th of March, the Lady of Dr. Conwell, of this Establishment of a Daughter.---At Colabah, on Sunday the 3d Instant Mrs. Richard Beck of a Son.

DEATH.—At Campolee, on Easter Sunday, William Empson, Son of the Revd. Thomas Robinson, Chaplain of Poonah, aged two years and four months. He was an uncommonly lovely and promising Child.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on Wednesday, 2d March by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Alexander Falconer, Esq. of Belnaberry, to Miss Josephine Hume, eldest daughter of the late James Hume, Esq. and Niece of Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. for Aberdeen.

BIRTHS.---At the Cooley Bazar, on the 20th March, Mrs. Thos. Jones, of a son.

DEATHS.---At Calcutta, on the 19th March, Mrs. Eliza Maflin, aged 25 years and 6 months.---At Calcutta, on the 20th March, Mr. John Macleod, Peace Officer on the Police Establishment, aged 60 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—By Special Licence, on Wednesday the 23d March at the Black Town Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. R. A. Denton, M. A. Mr. Edward D'Sena, eldest Son of Mr. Lewis D'Sena, to Miss Maria Louiza, the daughter of Mr. R. J. Pauchard, Conductor of Ordnance.

BIRTHS.---At Black-Town, on the 16th March, the Lady of George Ricketts, Esq of a Daughter. ---At Mysore, on the 18th March, Mrs. Van Ingen, of a Son.---On the 23d March, at the house of the Revd. C. Traveler, Vepery, the Lady of Capt. Clemons, 9th Regt. N. I. of a Son.---At St. Thomas's Mount, on Wednesday, the 23d March, the Lady of Lieutenant F. Blundell, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.---At the Presidency Cantonment, on the 25th March the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Webster, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---On the 21st March, at Sea, on board the Circassian, a few hours after the Ship had left the roads, the Lady of W. Barnfield, Esq. late of Calcutta, Merchant, Aged 52 years.---On the 24th March, at Vepery, John Hay, Esq. formerly of Cawnpore, Merchant, aged 64 years.-- At Royapooram, on the 27th March, of the Bowel Complaint, Jane Helen, the only daughter of Mr. Robert Reid.

EUROPE.

DEATH.---On Saturday, the 30th October 1824, in Dublin, after a protracted illness, the Revd. R. C. Maturin, A. M. curate of St. Peter's, and author of the celebrated tragedy entitled "Bertram," and several novels. The immediate cause of Mr. Maturin's death was, we understand, his having taken a lotion, containing a large quantity of laudanum, in mikteas for medicine intended for the stomach.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RATE OF PREMIUM.

BUY.		*March* 22, 1825.	[SELL.	
33	12	Remittable Loan,.....	33	0
8	8	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. D.	7	8
6	0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	5	8
4	0	From No. 1041 to No. 1440 issued do.	3	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	5 0	per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange .	4 0	———
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, ...	4 8	———
Ditto 3 months certain, ...	4 4	———

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10½ 1 11	On London at 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	1 11½ *a* 2
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.	92 *
	Madras 30 Days 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	*

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 per. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 5500 to 5550 per cent.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 3D MARCH 1825.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Joint Magistrate stationed at Nugwan in Zillah Midnapore.

Mr. G. R. Paul, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Ghazeepore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

General Department, the 17th of March 1825.

The Reverend R. Arnold, District Chaplain at Saugor.

Head-Quarters, Eastern Division, Camp Banskandee, March 9, 1825.

TO BRIGADIER INNES, C. B. COMMANDING 4TH BRIGADE, PAUCHGAON.

SIR,---I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant with its several enclosures which were submitted to the Brigadier General, Commanding the Division and will be forwarded this day to Head-Quarters.

The Brigadier General desires me to communicate to yourself and the officers of the 39th Regiment that he perused the documents relative to the present occasion of the Regiment tendering their services in the manner specified, with considerable pleasure, as not only exhibiting feelings of devotion to the service highly creditable to the Native Commissioned, Non commissioned Officers, and men of the Regiment, but evincing strong proof of a mutual confidence subsisting between the Officers and men highly conducive to the interest of the Bengal Army.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedt. servt.

(Signed) A. SHULDHAM, D. A. A. G.

CHANK-REING, MARCH 10.—Yesterday Letters were received from the Army in Arracan. A movement was to take place on the following day, but it was not expected to be one of any very great extent. If we are correct in the locality of this place---we should not be surprized to find that General Morrison has made a dash at Talak, previously to attacking the City of Arracan; for the double purpose of securing the Provisions, which as we have before stated it was believed had been collected there by the Burmese, in case of there being obliged to retreat from Arracan---and also to enable him to cut off their retreat. Talak is situated about thirty miles to the South East of Arracan, and is the best, if not the only road, to Ava. Should our conjecture prove right, and the General succeed in obtaining possession of the Stores there collected, and of the line of road by which the Enemy must retreat, if driven from the city of Arracan, we may expect shortly to hear of their total discomfiture. We shall now make some allusion to the reports that have been circulated since Friday Evening, to the effect that the force under General Morrison had been t tally defeated, and was in full retreatd. Indeed three officers, whose names were mentioned, were publicly stated to have been killed. The childish folly, which finds a pleasure in propagating false reports of disasters, and which can cooly harrow the feelings of relations, by naming individuals as killed, deserves the execration of all men. So far from any such disaster having occurred, every thing was proceeding, when the last accounts came away, in the most prosperous manner; and the army was in the best spirits, eagerly waiting the opportunity of coming in contact with the enemy.

Bengal Hurkaru March 23.

FROM THE ASIATIC NEWS, MARCH 23.

RANGOON, FEB. 26.—Yesterday orders were issued by Brigadier McCreagh, that he would inspect all the Corps here, and that we were all to be ready to march at an hour's notice; what has occasioned the latter order I know not, as I have not learnt there is a probability of our moving for nearly a month. We were in a great bustle and considerable alarm yesterday about 2 or 3 o'clock, in consequence of a fire which commenced a great way off, but in consequence of the grass and low jungle being very dry, it appeared, determined to carry every thing before it. Colonel P.'s Tent is pitched between the Magazines of the Madras and Bengal Artillery, which does not hold out a pleasant (tho' a bright) prospect when a fire is at hand—the Artillery of both Presidencies was turned out, and commenced moving off the ammunition, &c. &c. to a distant spot, and there secured it—the wind was high and for a considerable time kept us hard at work; but with the great exertions, Col. Pollock made, we soon became *tranquil*.

CAMP AT MYOOM RIVER, MARCH 9.—"General Morrison his staff and the Head Quarters has crossed this River and with it is said to be disembarked only eight miles from *Arracan*. The Troops with him are H. M. 44th and 54th Regts. Right Wing of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion, 7 Companies of the 16th Madras N. I., the 10th Madras N. I. and the left wing of the Light Infantry Battalion, and the 62d Bengal N. I. and the 42d Bengal N. I. crossed the day before yesterday. We proceed from hence by water to join him, which will take three tides, and consequently it will be six days before the Boats return. The Gun Boats are now become particularly serviceable. It is generally understood, that no offensive operations will be commenced upon until the whole force has crossed, and the last division expect to go over on Friday next the 11th, and operations to commence on Monday the 14th. In order to facilitate this as much as possible, officers are restricted to three servants each, exclusive of Syces and grasscutters for the staff and Field Officers, who alone are permitted to take horses. Each officer is restricted to *one* bullock, excepting the Brigadiers, who are allowed to take *two*. Officer's tents are to be carried with those of the men, in the proportion of one tent for two officers, on the public cattle, and the Soldiers carry nothing with them, but what they can carry on their backs. This arrangement much inconveniences us all, but, as the General has condescended to explain his motives in Division orders, we all are satisfied, and cheerfully submit to this temporary privation of our comforts. The General himself, far from availing himself of his rank has placed himself on the same footing with Brigadiers. One officer with 30 Sepoys from each Regiment remains here to bring over the rest of the baggage, which will be carried across as soon as the troops are all over. The troops at this side at present are Gardner's's Horse, the 26th and 49th Regiments and 3 Companies 16th Madras N. I. with the baggage of the whole camp. In short we are

all roughing it: our beds are straw, and bedding, our boat cloaks. The Government has sustained a severe loss in the death of Major Scalch, Brevet Captain and Lieutenant in the 29th Regiment, who was shot by the Enemy on board the ship *Research* and died on the 23d ultimo. The Commissariat and Quarter Master General's Departments have been increased by the addition of an officer to each, yet, I doubt whether even this will prove sufficient and whether a further temporary increase must not be made to secure the comfort of the troops and the efficiency of their supplies.—*Scotsman.*

CACHAR, 11TH MARCH, 1825.—" The state of the road through the forest now beggars all attempt at description; the rain which fell during February, made it so soft, the cattle sunk and could not extricate themselves without assistance. Attempts were made to repair the road by putting grass and reeds over the worst places; in the mean time, we have had several successive days of heavy rain, which has made it infinitely worse. " The necessity of supplying the Local Battalion and Pioneers with provisions, became daily more urgent; and as many of the elephants were already done up, and about 300 Bunjarrah, bullocks lost in the mud, a supply was sent forward by the Coolies,—a thousand are said to have been sent, out of which only 250 reached their destination. " It is most distressing to see the poor Bunjarrahs—it must be seen to be adequate y felt. Fancy the Bullocks up to their back in a quagmire; some that succeeded in throwing their loads, struggled out of the mud, and only escaped a miry grave, to die in the road side. Many elephants, public as well as private, have been lost. No means that could be devised, in such weather, would be of any avail. Troops accompanied by Artillery and dependant on cattle for the carriage of their supplies, cannot move, after such a deluge of rain. A few days ago the weather cleared up, and held out the most flattering prospect of enabling us to cross the Forest—when, suddenly the weather changed and rained incessantly. There is yet a month or 6 weeks before the regular rains set in, during which it is barely possible to reach Munipore lightly equiped:—the thing seems quite out of the question with a force on the present scale. The 16th Locals are near to a place called Noonshy, beyond the forest; The pioneers are repairing the damage done by the heavy rain; and the 3d Brigade, Blair's Horse Artillery, & the Head-Quarters, remain at Banskandy. The loss in elephants has been very severe to individuals, who have preceded the 3d Brigade. The weather today promises to clear up, but it will require a considerable time of dry weather to make the road passable."

CHITTAGONG, GENERAL MORRISON'S CAMP.—We have just heard that the Chittagong Dawk of the 17th, reached the General Post Office before 4 this afternoon, and that letters have been received from Gereral Morrison's Camp of the 11th. Our troops had not fallen in with the Burmese, but expected to move on the 15th. They are about twenty miles from Arracan, but as the road is intersected by a number of Nullahs, it would take several marches to reach the capital. The enemy's best men are said to be at Khione Pheela.

CHITTAGONG, 14TH MARCH.—Letters of the 9th had been received from Mayoo Moo. The only part of the force remaining on the North side of the inlet, were the 26th, 49th, two companies of the 62d, a wing of the 16th Madras Infantry, Mug Levy, and a party of Gardner's horse; boats sufficient to take them over, not being ready—In these Letters it is stated that General Morrison did not intend to move forward on the enemy, until this force had crossed, with all the requisities for acting decisively;—' which event' says our Correspondent, we trust is near at hand, as well as the end of the Burmah rule in Arracan." The troops are in great spirits—and anxious for the fight—provisions plenty and cheap. The 1st Light Infantry had left Chittagong under Major Bucke.

PERTAUBGHUR MALWAH, MARCH 5—The LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA arrived at this Post on the 1st Instant, and left it again on the morning of the 3d, for Barrodah, in fine health and spirit; he proceeds from the latter place to Kairah, Bombay, and Poonah, and from thence direct to Calcutta, not touching at any intermediate port.

SECRORA, MARCH 9, 1825.—The Left Wing of 21st Regiment has now been at Secrora since October last, for the purpose of taking the duties, until the arrival of the 18th Regiment, which Corps by unavoidable circumstances has been delayed at Delhi and Goorgaon, they are however on their march, and we expect their arrival about the 16th instant, upon which they move towards Lucknow; where they will remain until the arrival of the 60th Regiment (who are expected on the 26th instant) and proceed from thence to Muttra.

JUBBULPORE, MARCH 6.—The destination of the 8th Light Cavalry has been altered from Bereilly to Saugor distant from Jubbulpore, where the Regiment were encamped on the 6th instant, about 8 marches. At Saugor they take up their quarters for the hot winds and rains owing to the lateness of the season and the immense distance of Bareilly. Temporary stabling has been ordered to be built, and all are happy at the idea of escaping hot winds in tents and at the prospect of so soon taking up their abode in Bungalows. On the 2d and 3d instant in the jungles between Chupprah and Jubbulpore, there was ice of about half an inch in thickness, a thing considered very extraordinary at the present late season of the year.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

MARCH 28TH, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Ct. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1---8½ at 3
" " 1---9 at 6
Do. on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Do. on Bombay par.

FROM THE MADRAS COURIER, MARCH 29.

MR. BUCKINGHAM—This Gentleman appears to have become a Reformer General of abuses in India. Having tried his hand at most things, he has now began an attack on Lawyers; he complains of the expense of Law Proceedings, and says, that the fees of Law Practitioners in this country, exceed greatly in proportion, the fees paid to the Profession in England; and, in a late number of his " Oriental Herald " he has given a scale of some of the fees in both countries, by way of affording his readers an opportunity of making comparisons, which will no doubt, be amusing to those who have nought else to do. If Mr. BUCKINGHAM had, at the same time, given a scale of the Salaries and emoluments of all others in India, and contrasted them with the Salaries of men who possess equal talents, and who have duties equally burdensome and responsible to discharge in England, he would have been still more amusing. His readers would find that in Calcutta MR. BUCKINGHAM's Paper sold for one Rupee, or at his own rate of exchange 2s. If he were to publish a much better Paper in England and were successful in obtaining Subscribers what would be his profit? Why after deducting the sum paid for stamp duty, the cost of the paper, &c. he would not receive more than 2½d—The delays and expenses of Law Proceeding are standing subjects of attack both in England and in this Country, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM tells us he is smarting from their effect—but so long as people are quarrelsome and litigious, and will insist on going to Law, or compel others to drag them into it, so long will this cry against the Proceedings continue to exist---Far be it from us to take up the cudgels on behalf of the lawyers, for, notwithstanding the old saying " That the Man who is his own Lawyer, has a Foot for a Client" we doubt not they will be able to defend themselves against all attacks, Mr BUCKINGHAM in his wisdom may think fit to make—all we say is that it is not altogether liberal to single out the Legal Profession as rapacious when there are so many others whose receiptes compared with their labours so greatly exceed the profits of the law.

EUROPE.

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday morning a printed bill, of which the following is a copy, was received at this office in a blank envelope, through the channel of the two penny post-office. It was addressed " To the Magistrates of Bow-street."

" THE NEW PANDEMONIUM, OR THE DEVIL'S COUNCIL-CHAMBER.

" The devils concerned in this convocation of infamy, beg leave to make it known, that No. 35, Pall-mall, next door to Mr. Adair's (with a back entrace into St. James's-square), is now opened every night for the admission of all true admirers of *diabolism*, with cards *ready prepared*, for the game of *rouge et noir*, —*une, deux, cinq*, &c., where noblemen and gentlemen, who bring money abroad and leave caution at home, are initiated into the mysteries of being plundered in a style peculiar to the Pandemonium system.

" The underlings employed in these regions of darkness are all expert lads at legerdemain tricks (taught by a *notorious Greek*, well known for years in the lower hells' for his juggling arts at all games of chance and cards.)

" It is only necessary to observe, that the man who can escape from the disciples of this Pandemonium (when once admitted) with a heart unpolluted, will be invulnerable to all

the ills entailed on mortals since the days of Adam.

"He may without fever, gripes, or vomit, drink scalding lava from the bowels of Vesuvius; make his evening posset of scorpions' yellow sperm, and toast his morning's muffin in Charon's deadly cave.

"N. B. Choice wines and suppers gratis."

At the bottom of the bill, two other houses in the same vicinity were mentioned in writing, as being opened at stated hours for the games of *rouge et noir*, hazard, &c. The bill was carefully printed on fine paper. We have given the words in italics as they appear in the original.

SUICIDES IN PARIS.—Among the statistical researches regarding the city of Paris, recently published by order of M. de Chabrol, the following suicides will afford a fair opportunity of comparing it with those of England. According to the estimate of the deaths during the years 1819 and 1821, in which the distinction of age and sex was established, it was remarked that mortality amongst males up to the age of 25 years, is greater than amongst females, and that from this age up to 50, there die more women than men. It is reckoned that more women than men arrive at advanced age. In the year 1821, 348 suicides were effected or attempted; in 244 of these cases death ensued: of this number 236 were men. The presumed motives were.—

Amorous passions	35
Alienation of mind, domestic troubles, and painful afflictions.	126
Debauchery, gambling, and lottery	43
Indigence, loss of place, and derangement of affairs	46
Fear of reproach and punishment	10
Unknown motives.	88

33 had been effected by severe voluntary falls; 38 by strangulation; 25 by cutting instruments; 60 by fire-arms; 23 by poison; 42 asphyxies by charcoal vapour; and 127 by drowning. It is seen by this scale how large a portion of the whole number is ascribed to affliction and alienation of mind. It is also no less remarkable, that among the means by which this crime has been effected, drowning has been adopted by nearly five times as many as any of the others.

The Times, November 19.

A serious accident happend on the stage Covent-garden Theatre on Monday night last. When the time arrived for the commencent of the pantomime of *The House that Jack built*, Mr. Barnes, who performs the character of *Pantaloon*, was inquired after, but could not be found. Mr. Parsloe, the prompter, although he had never attempted any thing of the kind, put on the dress, and succeeded in performing the character extremely well, until he arrived at the scene where there is great bustle between *Harlequin*, *Columbine*, *Clown*, and *Pantaloon*, when Mr. Parsloe, instead of avoiding a blow from *Harlequin's* sword, received it in his right eye. He was carried off, unobserved by the audience, but the cry became general for Barnes, who did not appear in those curious scenes of shaving by steam, cutting off his head, &c. Mr. Grimaldi came forward to apologize for the non-appearance of *Pantaloon*, by informing the audience that he had met with a serious accident, and was unable to complete his performance that evening. Medical assistance was immediately procured for Mr. Parsloe, when the eye was discovered to have been actually struck out, and he was in a high fever. He has been confined during the past week, but is now considered much better.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—The late Henry Erskine was a great wit, the late Lord Swinton a great arithmetician—witness the *bon-mots* ascribed to one, the book on weights and measures written by the other. Uncongenial in every thing save the study of the law, they were, nevertheless, frequently together, and known to the world as particular friends. Like most aged persons, his Lordship at last became a little deaf; and from this defect sometimes missed the innumerable scintillations with which his friend, like a second Yorick, "was wont to set the table in a roar." On these occasions his Lordship would scan the circle of bright and happy faces, and artlessly inquire "Is that something good my friend Harry has, said?" "Yes, my Lord, very—very good." "Oh the wag! Ha! ha! ha!" And as the merriment increased, "Is that another good thing of my friend Harry's?" "Yes, my Lord, better and better." "Oh the wag! ha! ha! ha!" suiting, we presume, the action to the word, and fairly outlaughing the loudest of the company.—*Dumfries Courier.*

The Times, November 22.

TURKISH FEMALE COSTUME REGULATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 9.—The following is the Firman of the Grand Signior respecting the toilet of the Turkish women: "Since the women must never, when they go out, deviate from the rules of decency and honour, it is especially necessary to take care that none of their actions be contrary to the Holy Law. An Imperial Firman has already been published to hinder them from wearing embroidered *feredjis* and improper clours. The du y of the officers to whom that Firman was addressed was to see its execution. They have not done so. In these latter times, therefore certain women have been seen to change the tone of decency and honour for manners the least becoming in Mussulmen. They have not feared to wear embroidered *feredjis* and condemnable colours, and go to the public walks with extraordinary veils, which suffer their faces to be seen. Such conduct is equally contrary to the Divine Law and to my supreme will. It is evident that the Government must put a stop to such an irregularity, and that it is also the absolute duty of husbands to take care that their wives do not go out in a dress which, being inimical to decency and honour, cannot be suitable to Musselman women. Henceforward, therefore, the women shall not wear embroidered *feredjis*, nor condemnable colours, nor veils artfully contrived to shew their faces; whoever be the husband, or the relatives of all those who may be seen in such a dress, shall be made answerable, and punished for the conduct of their women.---You. my Cadi, will transmit the present order to all the *Imans*, to be published in all the quarters, and you will employ the greatest diligence to hinder the women from going out in a costume which our Imperial will has probibited.---Given in the month of Muharren."---Sept. 1824.

A cock belonging to James Machray, at Arbroath, was locked up in an empty cellar, by a woman, who went from home, and, on her return, after an absence of six weeks and one day was relieved from its prison, having had nothing to eat but the fleshy points of its own feathers, which were all strewed through the cellar, and the ends eat off them. It is, as yet, staggering like an intoxicated person, but is recovering and eating.

A cattle dealer, who had attended all the recent principal fairs in Scotland, declared, at Brentwood fair, that notwithstanding the high prices which Scots cattle had produced in England, he had lost considerably by the drove he had just sold. He, however, signified it be his intention to return to Scotland, and bring another drove for the approaching fair at Ingatestone! On being asked, by one of his dealers, how he could muster sufficient courage to go again to a market that had caused him already to be a loser, he shrewdly replied, "Can any man seek a parcel of money, with so great a probability of success, as on the spot where he lost it?"

The Observer, November 22.

We are requested by an intimate friend of Lord Cochrane to state, positively, that there is no truth in the report that it is his Lordship's intention to return home, in order to canvass for the representation of Westminster in the next Parliament. On the contrary, he has most unequivocally declared he never will enter Parliament again, or take any part whatever in politics. Neither is there any real foundation to suppose his Lordship intends immediately returning to this country.

The Times, September 18.

On Monday night the premises belonging to Mr. Carter, a carpenter and builder, situated in Irish-row, Whitechapel, was entered by thieves, and the panel of a store-room door, in which was deposited nearly 10*l.* in halfpence, made up in cartridges at 5s. each, was cut through, and the money, with other articles, taken therefrom. On the remaining part of the door which they broke through was written in large characters, with chalk

MR. CARTER, ESQ.

Dear Friend,—We thank THEE for this small favour; there are three of us in the gang, catch us if you can.

On Monday last at our fair, a fraud was practised on a farmer, by two sharpers, who had observed him receiving money for stock he had sold, which was paid him in notes, to the amount of 80*l.* He had no sooner pocketed his cash, than he was followed and accosted by one of them, with "Haven't you sold a white heifer just now?" when on being answered in the affirmative, the fellow observed, "I have sold the same man a beast myself, and he has paid me a 5*l.* forged note." On this intimation, the countryman was prevailed upon to have his own notes examined, for which purpose they adjourned to the nearest public-house, when one of the party offered to look them over, and on apparently returning them, said "You are fortunate, as the notes are all good;" but to the utter astonishment of the farmer he discovered that instead of the roll of notes having been returned him, he had only received a 1*l.* note inclosing a roll of tobacco.—(*Doncaster Gazette.*)

A young man of the name of Patterson, a

common blacksmith at Downe, produced to us, a few days ago, the blade of a penknife, in the centre of which he said would be found a portion of straw entire, and without having suffered in the smallest from fire. The blade, which was well tempered, and without the least flaw, was accordingly broken in the presence of several respectable individuals, when a piece of straw, as described, was found enclosed, although the metal had been repeatedly heated before it was properly tempered. The young man had been induced to exert his ingenuity in this way, in consequence of having seen in the newspapers an account of a feat of the same kind produced by the workmen of London who challenged the workmen of some other place to equal it. The contrivance can be of no practical use; yet it shows what the perseverance of an obscure individual can effect, when aided by natural talents, and stimulated by that commendable spirit of emulation which never fails to accompany inborn genius. He is only 20 years of age; an untutored country smith, yet he has produced specimens of his ingenuity in various ways that would have done credit to the more experienced artists of the metropolis. Of these we may mention a pair af pistols, finished so highly that they excited surprise when shown to makers in London. It is well known that articles of this kind have to go through various hands ere they can be completed; but our young workman finished every part himself, in a way that would have done credit to him had he been regularly bred to every department.—*(Stirling Journal.)*

Bell's Weekly Messenger, November 22.

Population of the British Empire.

The returns of the population of Ireland in 1821, which have been lately delivered, furnish us, in conjunction with the previous returns for Great Britain, with the first authentic enumeration of the people of the British empire.

The population of the United Kingdom, in 1821, stood as follow:—

England	11,261,437
Wales	717,438
Scotland	2,093,456
Army, Navy, Marines, and Seamen in registered vessels	319,300
Total	14,391,931
Ireland	6,801,827
	21,193,458
Islands in the British Seas	89,508
	21,282,966

The rate of increase in Great Britain in the ten years preceding 1821 was 16⅓, and in Scotland 14⅛, per cent. In Ireland, as there was no complete enumeration before 1821, the exact rate of increase cannot be ascertained. It seems from all the approximate calculations to have increased more rapidly; but supposing the rate of increase in the whole United Kingdom since 1821 to be at the rate of 1½ per per cent. per annum, the present population is probably about 22¼ millions.

In Ireland, the population is much denser than in any other part of the Kingdom. The average population per square mile of the four provinces of Ireland was, in 1821, as follows:—Leinster, 403; Munster, 367; Ulster, 408; Connaught, 270. The average of all Ireland. 365 per square mile.

The population of England and Wales was only 210 4-5ths to the square mile, of Scotland only 86, and of Great Britain altogether less than 170.

It will be observed that Ulster is the most densely peopled of the Irish provinces. Its populousness is the more remarkable, from the small number of large towns. Belfast, which has 37,277 inhabitants, is the only place which has above 20,000 in a province of near two millions. In the county of Monaghan, where the population is 624 per square mile, there is nothing deserving the name of a town; and in Armagh, where it is 697 per square mile, the town, which is dignified with the name of a city, bears an insignificant relation to the numbers of people in the county.

So dense a rural population as that of Ireland, taking into account the poverty of it, is not to be paralleled in Europe. The effects of this *affisini gentium* upon the population of England is a subject for much speculation.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, November 22.

The Morning Chronicle,—Nov. 1.

Trial of Mr. H. Fauntleroy.
Old Baley—Saturday, Oct. 30.

The Grand Jury of the City of London having found true bill against Mr. Fauntleroy on the several charges of forgery preferred against him, his trial was appointed to take place this morning. The interest created by this gentleman's case from his first apprehension, and the magnitude of the offences imputed to him, naturally led to the anticipation that public curiosity would be greatly excited during his trial, and that the desire to be present during the proceedings would induce an extraordinary effort to be made to obtain places in the Court. To obviate any inconvenience which might result from this feeling, the Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Brown and Mr, Key) felt it their duty to take such steps as would prevent the introduction of more persons than the space alloted to auditors would conveniently hold, and with this view they directed that no persons should be admitted to the body of the Court who were not provided with tickets signed by themselves.

The Students at Law claimed the exclusive privilege of accommodation in the box entitled "The Students' Box," which is usually occupied by the Gentlemen of the Press, many of whom are not Students; and to obviate any inconvenience resulting from the circumstance, the Sheriffs appointed another place for the reception of the Reporters, who were provided with the necessary certificate of admission. The place chosen was near the Jury-box, and a temporary desk and seats were prepared for their use.

The tickets issued to the immediate friends of the Sheriffs were necessarily limited, and we have been informed that many persons of rank, although extremely anxious to gain admission, were disappointed.

The galleries of the court being private property, and under the control of particular officers of Corporation, they of course did not come within the arrangements of the Sheriffs, and formed sources of profitable speculation to others. The sum required for admission to these places was a sovereign for each person.

It was announced that the doors of the Court would be opened at eight o'clock, and individuals furnished with tickets were desired to be in attendance at that time. Long previous to the arrival of the hour fixed, the throng began to assemble, but the number collected did not exceed thirty or forty, and many of them were Jurymen; so that the expectation of an oppressive crowd proved in some measure unfounded. The precautions taken were, nevertheless, of the utmost importance, as even during the ordinary business of the Court, it require some pains to prevent interruptions from the desire of persons to hear the trials. Soon after eight o'clock, the Students' Box and the place set apart for the Reporters, were completely filled, and, as the morning advanced, other persons provided with tickets continued to arrive. The state of the galleries, however, proved that the public in general were not disposed to gratify their curiosity at any very heavy charge, for on looking round, at nine o'clock we did not observe more than twenty individuals collected, nor did the avenues of the Court present any thing unusual in their appearance.

Among others who gained admission by tickets to different parts of the Court, we noticed the Earl of Montford, Lord Nugent, Mr. Irvine, M. P., and the Governor and Sub-Governor of the Bank of England. There were several Aldermen in attendance at an early hour, including Sir James Perring, Sir James Shaw, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Alderman C. Smith, &c.

In the course of the morning, Plank, the officer, of Marlborough-street, entered the Court with a large pile of account books connected with the proceeding. Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins was likewise in attendance, and seemed to feel an extraordinary desire for the commencement of the trial, as well as no small apprehension that some unforeseen circumstance might produce a delay. With regard to Mr. Fauntleroy himself, we understand that on Friday evening he had a long conference with his legal advisers, and again this morning. In his manner he was perfectly cool and collected, and betrayed little of that nervousness which his friends had anticipated. He has recently been visited by many of his private friends and from one of these we have heard he declared that the firm in Berners-street ought to have stopped in 1808, from whence it may be inferred that it continued in a state of embarrassment for the last sixteen years; to avert the consequences of which, rather than for the gratification of private extravagance, it is said the crimes imputed to him have been committed. The truth on this subject will, no doubt, ultimately come forth.

At nine o'clock, Mr. Serjeant Arabin took his seat on the Bench, and the Court was opened in the usual form. The Middlesex Jury then took their seats in the Jury box, and several prisoners, charged with minor offences were put to the Bar to plead. The London Jury remained in the box set apart for the Jurors in waiting.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Baron Garrow took their seats on the Bench, accompanied by the Lord Mayor. The Attorney-General entered the Court at the same time, and took his seat at the table, next Mr. Freshfield, the Bank Solicitor.

Proclamation of silence was then made, and, at five minutes past ten o'clock, Mr. Henry Fauntleroy was conducted to the bar, between the two City Marshals, the head turnkey of Newgate, and accompanied by Mr. Harmer, his Solicitor. He was dressed in a full suit of black, and firmness which he displayed in the morning seemed for the moment to have deserted him, which he was exposed at the bar to the gaze of the Court. His step was tremulous; his face pale, and much thinner than when he was first examined at Marlborough-street; his grey hair had rather a lighter hue, as if from the mixture of a little powder; he never for one moment lifted his head but placing his hands upon the front of the dock, stood with dejected mien while the preliminary forms of the trial were arranging.

The Deputy Clerk of Arraigns opened the business by addressing the prisoner at the bar in the usual form, and arraigning him upon seven different indictments for forgery, in the following manner (the first):

"Henry Fauntleroy—you stand indicted for that you on the 1st of June, in the 55th year of the late King, in the parish of St. Mary-la-bonne, did feloniouly and falsely make and forge and counterfeit a certain deed, purporting to be a

(Continued in the Supplement.)

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE, NOV. 20.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

Paris, 10th Nov. 1824.

[Our Paris Letter of this week gives us only the following Jeu d'esprit on Digression. At a literary conversazione the other evening, a gentleman complained of the propensity of authors to digression. "It is (said he) a system which possesses no merit; it destroys the harmony and integrity of the principal subject; it is the mere display of an ill-organized memory, and simply shows the author's fondness for bringing in any thing and every thing connected with his theme"—"Aye, and unconnected with it too, (interrupted the Count de B.) for if an author be so inclined, he can, *apropos* of a pinch of snuff, introduce the history of ship-building; and if you sneeze, will fly off in a tangent to a dissertation on the Mosaic creation."—"Oh, impossible! (was the exclamation of all present;) *C'est par trop fort.*"—"Well, gentlemen, (said the Count,) let each of you think of a subject he desires to have treated of, and write it down without communicating his ideas to any other person. When you have done this, roll up the slips of paper, put them in a hat, and let our host give a subject with which all the others are to be connected, and I will engage at our meeting next week to undertake the task."

The offer was accepted, and the subjects given were the following:—The Fossil Remains of the Old World; Political Economy; Primitive State of Man: Hydrophobia; Representative Government; Ship-building; the great Frederic's Friendship for Voltaire; Balance of Power; Magnetism; the French Expedition to Egypt; the Defect of the present System of Education; *Bifteck et pommes de terre:* the Holy Alliance; the Coronation of Napoleon; the Fall of Man; the Use and Abuse of Satire; the Arctic Expedition; Agriculture; Natives of New Holland; Excommunication, Invention of the Compass; Efforts of England for the Pacification of Europe; Superstition; Invention of the useful Arts; Punishment of Death; Polarization of Light; Formation of Societies; Revolutions of the Globe; Chemistry; Discovery of America; Electricity;

The host then opened his paper; on it was written *Potatoe.* A hearty laugh went round, but the Count, not in the least disconcerted; said his task was easier than he expected, and were it not for the lateness of the hour, he would instantly undertake to accomplish his promise. He begged the whole company present would do him the honour or to spend the next evening at his house, and he would be prepared to redeem his pledge. This he accordingly did to the following effect:]

GENTLEMEN,—The subject of which I am to treat, affords so vast a scope to the human imagination, that were I to regard it under all its phases, the nomenclature alone would require a lecture of several hours. I must therefore confine myself to a few of the principal heads; but I fear the ramification of their branches will lead me, in spite of all my efforts to stick to the subject, into continual, or at least frequent digressions: these, should they occur, I trust to your amenity to pardon. The subject is POTATOE Shall we consider it morally, politically, or physically? for under each of these heads Potatoes afford an ample theme for the imagination. The *Sardonic smile* which I observed on the countenances of many present when the subject was announced, I trust to show was not at all applicable to it. Much might here be said on *the use and abuse of satire*, which should never be exercised but against voice or folly; for if directed against truth, it rebounds like a tennis ball, and hurts only the player. But perhaps you will say that a Sardonic smile is not satire; call it if you please, like the French, *a canine laugh*, but beware in that case that it be not mistaken for a symptom of *hydrophobia*. Let it not be thought, my friends, that this humble esculent is unworthy of our attention; its discovery is one of the most important since *the fall of man*. What were the plants that grew in the Garden of Eden we know not; but there is no reason to believe that Potatoes were of the number, for it is long since that period that Man became a cooking animal. The celebrated Baron Denon, one of the illustrious Savans who accompanied *the French Expedition to Egypt*, indeed asserted in one of his works, that many arts were known six thousand years ago. He does not however state that cooking was of the number; but his researches on this subject must have been naturally suspended by the Pope's having launched against him a bull of *Excommunication* for having made such a heterodox assertion. But, thank Heaven, the age of *Superstition* is past, and the anathema of the Pope has now no power; indeed His Holiness did not seem to attach much importance to it himself, for when he came to Paris to *crown Napoleon*, he addressed M. Denon, who, as Director of the Museum, showed him all its treasures, and asked him for the book he had anathematized. "But your Holiness will recollect the excommunication?"—Pshaw! don't talk of it; you did your duty, and I did mine (*tu fis tou metier et moi je fis le mien;*) at any rate give me the book." The finding of the Potatoe is one of the happy results of the *invention of the compass*, and the art of *ship-building*, for without them *America would never have been discovered*, and Potatoes consequently unknown. To them indeed we also owe the possibility of exploring the *Arctic regions* in unknown latitudes, from which, independent of the discoveries in geography, much new light may be expected to be thrown on *magnetism* & *electricity*, & the newly-advanced theory of the *polarization of light*. Messieurs Cuvier and Parkinson will also find new materials to illustrate and correct their theories on the *Fossil and Organic Remains of the ancient World.* What a blessing it would be for the natives of those frozen climes, if Potatoes could be cultivated there! But alas! they are still in the *primitive state of Man*, and suffer all those privations to which mankind were subject before the *formation of societies* and the *invention of the useful arts.*

The admirable author of the Spirit of History, and The Theory of Revolutions in the latter work observes, that the moral and political *revolutions of the globe* are intimately connected with the physical phenomena. We will instance only one; for example: had not an intense frost taken place in 1794, the French armies would not have passed over on the ice and conquered Holland; nor would the peace of Europe have been restored, notwithstanding *the gigantic efforts of England for twenty-five years to effect it*, had not the frost set in more early and more intense than usual in Russia, in 1812; we cannot contemplate the results without wonder. The *equilibrium of Europe* is restored, a *Holy Alliance* is formed to prevent future wars, and the *representative system* is loudly called for by all nations. Thus however dear it may have cost England, she has at least the undivided glory of being the pride and model of Europe in arts, arms, and legislation. Her industry penetrates every where: her habits become adopted by foreigners; her *agriculture* is looked up to as a standard of perfection by surrounding nations; they see, amongst other things, the immense advantages to be derived from the culture of Potatoes, the staple food of the Irish peasant, who has all the gaiety of a Frenchman, with infinitely more stamina. But the French are becoming a much stouter nation, and I am warranted in attributing it, in some measure, to their having begun to eat Potatoes; though such was their prejudice against them some years since, that the French Ambassador, at the court of Frederic the Great, wrote home that the King lived like a hog on Potatoes. But that great man was superior to the monarchs of his day in every thing: he hated the trammels of routine and what was good and proper he resolved to render fashionable; and so determined was he to gain his point, that if *Voltaire could not have accustomed himself to eat Potatoes he told him his admiration of him would have been less*, and of course his *friendship* less warm; for Frederic was above all vulgar prejudices; and to be his friend it was necessary to resemble him in that particular. But alas! such are the *vices of the present system of education*, that the mind is but ill prepared to receive any new truths. *Political economy* and *chemistry* have only risen to the rank of sciences within a few years; and such are the *prejudices of education*, that Parmenties, who devoted his life to the introduction of the Potatoe into France, was refused the votes of the inhabitants of his department at an election; "Because (said they) if we elect him, he will get a law made to make us eat Potatoes." They are however now happily cured of their error, and a *Bif-tek et Pommes de Terre* is a favourite dish with them; and in 1816 there was such a scarcity of corn, that had not the crop of Potatoes been abundant, a famine would have been the consequence. This important fact is duly appreciated by the *Royal Society of Agriculture* of France, which stimulates, by every means in its power, the culture of the Potatoe; and the Duke De Cazes, in his situation as Minister of the Interior, encouraged the system both by his precept and example. His Excellency is indeed accused of being too much attached to English principles, in legislation, polititical economy, industry, and agriculture; but this arises from his having profoundly studied the elements of our greatness and prosperity, of which his countrymen in general are as ignorant as the *natives of New Holland.* His Grace knows the truth of the French proverb, that "a man never conspires with a full belly," and that it is therefore important to increase as much as possible the quantity of subsistence, that the million may always have enough to satisfy hunger. Do

this, and troubles and revolutions are not to be feared; the penal code will have but few victims, and *the punishment of death* at length be unknown.

FROM THE EXAMINER NOV. 22.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

THE REFUGEES.—Several sums have been received for Captain Venegos, one of the greatly distressed Spanish Refugees; and the kind attention of the Lord Mayor has called forth the acknowledgments of many---among them a poet named Malaspina, who had served under the gallant Mina, a well-looking man, about 30 years of age, on Friday begged to present to his Lordship a stanza or two, as a tribute of his esteem and respect.---The Lord Mayor, although he felt much for the condition of the poor poet, could not refrain from laughing upon reading the dedication of the poem, which was as follows:)---translation:)

"*To the incomparable Merit of Lord Garrat, crowned Mayor of London, in the Month of November*, 1824.

"AN EXTEMPORANEOUS SONNET.

On the wings of thought my fervid spirit, soaring beyond the regions of thunder, presumed to alight near the throne where sits the Father and the Ruler of the Gods.

"There I beheld the Genius of Glory offer as a gift an adamantine monument, on which were engraved the immortal deeds of my Garrat!

"The Thunderer was surprised, and raised his awful brow. I saw the mighty star which gilds every path of the great Mayor blaze forth.

"To the winged Geneous Jove then said, I give the sovereignty of London to this man, for his equal has never yet been seen.

"In testimony of the most profound esteem and respect,

"THE POET MALASPINA."

His Lordship gave the poor poet a sovereign, and the poet, who draws "empyreal air" in a garret at No. 5, Hanover-court, Leicester-fields, bowed low, and retired full of gratitude---The last of the funds of the Italian Committee have been distributed among the refugees (about 120 in number) They have been obliged each of them to subsist on seven shillings per week, that sum being the utmost that could be given to colonels, captains, advocates, professors, and magistrates. There are 50 Spanish refugees who have never received any relief from Government.

The *Hull Advertiser* says—"A mercantile house in Hull, in the course of last year, imported bones, for the purpose of manure, to the amount of 40,000*l.* value! This assertion will appear strange to any person unacquainted with the immense quantities brought from Holland and other places; but we can assure him it is not more strange than true."

On Monday night the lustre which hung nearly over Mrs. Coutts's box in Covent-garden Theatre, fell into the pit. No person received any injury by its fall.

Mr. Arkwright, who purchased the Marquess of Ormonde's park and mansion, for 217,000*l.* already possesses landed estates of nearly a similar description, for which the wealthy proprietor has given upwards of 300,000*l.* Mr. Arkwright and Sir Robert Peel are supposed to be the richest Commoners in England.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DREADFUL FIRE IN FLEET-STREET.—At about three o'clock on Sunday morning, the most indescribable alarm prevailed amongst the inhabitants of Fleet-street, occasioned by one of the most destructive fires that have occurred for some years. The watchman whose station is near Bride's-passage, opposite almost to Shoe-lane, observed some smoke issuing from the premises of Mr. Bond, linen-draper, No. 87. Other watchmen came up, and set about alarming the inmates of that and the adjoining houses, by knocking, springing their rattles, and calling aloud "Fire! fire!" whilst others hastened for the engines. It was full 25 minutes before water was obtained. During this delay the devouring element had gained an alarming ascendency. The house of Mr. Bond, in less than 20 minutes, presented one mass of fire, which, bursting through the roof, and the wind blowing a heavy gale, spread in one huge sheet; and the houses of Mr. Hill, the chemist, and Mr. Mattress, the hairdresser, were included in the destructive scene: the flames spreaed over to Mr. Carlile's house, at the corner of Bride's-passage, the attics of which and the floor underneath were discovered to have caught fire. The engines by this time arrived, but notwithstanding the combined efforts of the firemen, the adjoining house to the left, Messrs. Pitman and Ashfield, oilmen, was numbered in the conflagration, as was also Mr. Marriot's the furnishing irongmonger. The spectacle was now awfully grand, the flames illuminating the horison for a considerable extent. Some persons in a state of nudity were seen running along the tops of the adjoining houses, and were rescued from their impending danger. A lady was taken from an attic window, and in a few minutes after the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. She was conveyed into the church, and soon recovered from the fright. Such was the intense heat of the ground and churchyard, that the persons engaged in saving what part of their property they could, and depositing it in the church, were obliged to make circuitous routes to get to it. At half-past four, Mr. Marriot's extensive premises, which run back into Bride's-passage, were entirely in flames, & communicated to the house of Mr. Smith, a tailor, and Mr. Mercier, printer, which in a few seconds were on fire from top to bottom. The confusion was dreadful, as it was imagined, from the glares that half Fleet-street was on fire; and persons, were seen running about in their night clothes in the greatest despair, and depositing their property in the church. A curious circumstance took place: some of Mr. Carlile's family took refuge in the church, and placed also there for security a quantity of his publications; *The Age of Reason* was one of them. At five o'clock the fronts of the houses of Mr. Bond and Mr. Hill fell suddenly with a tremendous crash. Indeed, so sudden was the fall, that had the ruins fallen into the street, a number of persons would have been buried underneath. The flames were now partially damped, but still wore a fearful aspect, and the firemen were obliged to continue most unceasingly to exert themselves until nine o'clock, when the fire was subdued. No lives were lost.---The fire was said to have been occasioned by the incautious dropping of a spark from a candle in the closing of Mr. Bond's shop, behind the counter, which, communicating with the gas, produced the destruction of property to nearly the amount of 100,000l. The family of Mr. Bond were out of town, & only two persons slept in the house, who got out of the up-stairs window over the roofs of the other houses; one of them, a female, suffered dreadfully from alarm. It was thought at one period that the church would have fallen a sacrifice. The family of Mr. Smith consisted of nine persons; himself, wife, mother, and six children; he had scarcely time to save the latter, who slept in the attic, and was obliged to rush through the flames with two of them. He placed them in the court, and ran back to save his mother, and on his return, missed his yougest child, a girl about four years of age, who, he was informed, had run back into the house. The agonized father fled again into the house, which was entirely in flames, and found the poor child crying in a corner of the kitchen. As he ascended the crackling stairs with his daughter, part of the house fell, and he was nearly suffocated in making his way out; he however succeeded. He is not insured; and his loss is very great. The other sufferers are partially insured, ---Mr. Bond, Mr. Hill, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Mercier, Messrs. Pitman and Ashfield, Mr. Smith, Mr. Brady, and several other persons who were lodgers in the houses. There were upwards of 20 engines in attendance, and the greatest credit is due to the firemen for their spirited exertion.

ANOTHER DREADFUL FIRE.---About a quarter before eight on Monday nigt, some of the workmen of Messrs. W. Wilkinson & Son, the upholsterers, on the south side of Ludgate-hill, discovered the extensive warehouses in the rear of their premises, in Evangelist-court, to be on fire, and before means could be adopted to check the flames, they communicated to the other parts of the building. From the inflammable nature of the stock, the flames spread with incredible velocity. The warehouse, the stabling, and a vast quantity of provender were included in the ruin, and the devouring element having obtained complete mastery: illuminated the atmosphere all round. The reflection was so great that St. Paul's Cathedral appeared one blaze of light. In about half an hour the engines were brought into play; yet, notwithstanding, the warehouses of Mr. Blades, the glass-manufacturer, were soon reduced to a heap of ruins, The court was partly inhabited by poor trades-people, amongst whom the alarm was very great. At nine o'clock, the flames experienced a slight check, but not before the extensive warehouse of Mr. Blake, the wine-merchant, was included in the devastation. The confusion that prevailed in Blackfriars, was beyond description. The inhabitants at one time feared that the whole line of houses would be reduced to ashes in consequence of the wind blowing the flakes of burning materials over the houses, which fell in many places like a shower of hail. At eleven, the devastation embraced the whole of Evangelist-court. Messrs. Wilkinson and Son, have suffered loss to an enormous extent. It is not precisely ascertained how the disater originated. At one o'clock the walls of the burning pile fell with a tremendous crash, and smothered the fire. During the fire, the bridges presented a peculiar appearance, being thronged with persons, and the reflection of the fire had a peculiar effect upon the Thames and the craft.

A THIRD FIRE.---About one o'clock on Thursday morning an alarming fire broke out in Dowgate-dock, in a large warehouse filled with stationery belonging to Messrs. Rolinson & Co. wholesale stationers. and from the nature of the materials, and a strong southerly wind, it burnt with incredible fury, and from the large flakes of fire which issued from the windows and top of the warehouse, soon communicated to a large warehouse filled with Roman cement, belonging to Mr. Howard; but through the great exertion of the firemen, Mr. Howard's warehouse escaped with comparatively little damage. The devouring element then communicated to a large sugar-warehouse in cousin-lane, belonging to Messrs. Travers and Co. the West India merchants, of Mincing-lane, and from the cranes and loop holes being of wood, the whole front was soon in a blaze; but the great activity of the firemen and others who got into the premises at the risk of their lives, preserved most of the valuable property therein---Some low buildings near Messrs. Travers' warehouse were, however, destroyed; and the premises of Messrs. Rolinson are reduced to a heap of ruins. It is right to add, that, as on other occasions lately, there was no water to be had for some time.

A FOURTH!—Scarcely had the flames at the fire at Dowgate began to subside, when the appearence of the atmosphere denoted another and near fire, of a more extensive description. Several engines whose use was not immediately required, were despatched to the spot, which proved to be the house of Mr. Hockley, who keeps a Coffee shop on the south of Leadenhall-street, near Aldgate, which being composed of timber, lath, and plaster, communicated to two other houses of the like combustible materials. Three houses were completely consumed, & two others so injured that it is supposed they cannot remain standing. The progress of the flames was stopped on reaching a house with a brick party wall. Great damage was done to premises at the back,

adjoining Fenchurch-street; but fortunately no lives were lost, nor was any one missing, though the utmost consternation prevailed.

Dreadful Fire in Edinburgh.---On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out on the south side of the High-street, which for extent and rapidity equalled, if it did not surpass, the recent misfortune of the same nature which occurred near the same spot. It originated at the back part of an upper flat of a tenement at the end of the Old Assembly-close; and quickly penetrated to the front premises. Before the engines were able to commence operations, the flames burst out with violence from several windows on third story. Their exertions were consequently of no effect; the devastating element extended rapidly, and at 12 o'clock three extensive lands of six stories, comprehending at least a third of that division of the High-street, were in flames from the lower story to the roof. The scene at this moment was terrific. Every window of the burning buildings vomited flames, and the whole firmament was illuminated by flakes of fire, and red-hot slates falling in a thick shower. An immense crowd had assembeld: and the general consternation was suddenly increased by the appearance of smoke and flame on the opposite side of the street. Happily this proved to be only a chimney on fire. About one o'clock, the conflagration, still advancing up the street, communicated to the roof of a fourth land. The engines had hitherto been of very little service, but pipes having been carried into the upper stories of this house, which joins the Old Fish Market-close, great exertions were made to save it, but in vain. Many poor families residing in the upper stories are rendered houseless by this disastrous event. It was truly affecting to see them, with despair depicted in their faces, endeavouring to save part of their furniture. The fire extended its ravages down Borthwick's-close, on the side which divides that lane from the Old Fish Market-close, till it destroyed three lands of houses. On the west side of the Old Assembly all the houses are destroyed for upwards of 100 yards south. This was a peculiarly populous part of the city, and perhaps not less than 100 families are rendered houseless by this calamity. The highest of the southernmost houses burnt was nine stories, and contained in the lower flat, the Old Assembly Hall. There may be in all, about twelve houses completely in ruins. No lives are lost, as far as has yet been ascertained. By four o'clock p. m. the fire seemed to be got under, and several engines were withdrawn. During last night, the wind was moderate, but about eleven this forenoon it began to blow a severe gale from the south west. At half past eleven smoke was seen issuing from the Tron church steeple---the upper part of which was composed of wood, covered with lead. This was at first supposed to proceed from a piece of burnt wood, forced thither by the violence of the wind. In a few minutes, however, the whole tower of the steeple was enveloped in flames, which burnt with a fury unexampled. In forty minutes the belfry and weather-cock fell with a tremendous crash. The clock then stopped; the hands pointing at half-past twelve. Great exertions were now made, by which the inside of the church was saved, but two fine bells, and a valuable steeple clock, as well as the whole inside of the steeple, are completely destroyed. The church stands alone, & is distant about 500 feet east of the house where the fire originated, between which there are seven houses in a direct line uninjured: also the whole breadth of Blair-street.

Gas Explosion.—Between six and seven o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the utmost consternation was excited in Fetter-lane, by a tremendous explosion of gas on the premises of Mr. Barrett, grocer, corner of Dean-street. Mr. Barrett had been enlarging his shop, and making some trifling alterations in the cellars, where two of the carpenters were employed at the time the explosion took place, both of whom were thrown down, and one had his thigh most severely bruised. Mr. Barrett, who was making up goods behind the counter, declared that he felt himself literally raised some inches off the floor. The house shook from base to summit, every thing trembled and the windows were driven into the street with terrific violence. The flames ascended to the shop, and communicating with some light timber work, gave reason to apprehend a repetition of those fearful calamities which have agitated the public mind for some days. However, they were got under without further damage. It is supposed that owing to a defect in the main pipe, a quantity of the inflammable matter had exuded, and on the workmen introducing a lighted candle into the apartment, ignition followed.

[*The Examiner.*

Newspaper Chat.

Marks of Royalty.—The more any of the organs of the body are employed, the more they are developed in size. Thus with regard to the muscles or organs of acting, incessant use greatly enlarges the limbs of porters, the calves of dancing masters, the arms of sailors, the wrists of postilions, all the muscles on one side in fencers, &c.; and long continued inaction causes them to become feeble, and to dwindle away. Just so with regard to the brain or organ of thinking; incessant use causes its expansion, and inaction either retards its growth or produces its diminution; and in the latter case, though the whole head may not seem to grow less, the skull becomes thicker; hence the circumstance, unexplained by physiologists, that the skulls of fatuitous persons who die in the hospitals are often found to be remarkably thick.—Now, as it appears that the very necessity of thinking is abridged in Princes by the circumstances in which they are placed, & as, generally speaking, in proportion to these circumstances, the brain is unemployed—its slight development or its actual diminution in such persons, is explained by the preceding statement. When we add to this, the consideration, not only that all organization, whether improved or degenerated, is communicated to children, but that, in this case, the degraded organization is every hour still further degraded by the operation of the same circumstances on the child which operated on the father, we cannot wonder at the peculiar characteristics of the Kingly Countenance, namely, a low and retreating forehead, and expanded organ of sense—a diminution of the organ of thinking and an increase of the organs of mere sensual enjoyment. Accordingly, we find that the older the dynasty and the more *legitimate* the race, if the head be viewed in profile, the more does the forehead retreat from the root of the nose, and the more do the nose and the other parts of the face advance from the same point. See the faces of all the branches of the Bourbons. Their countenances, and that of Ferdinand VII. in particular, is truly royal ---Professor Camper has shown, that even among inferior animals the face advances and the forehead retreats as the species diminishes in intellect. From this law there are some exceptions, which are, however, very easily accounted for; but, generally considered, it is equally true and important. Thus the forehead of the monkey is more depressed than that of the negro; that of the dog more depressed than that of the monkey; that of the horse more depressed than that of the dog; that of the bird more depressed than that of the horse; and that of the fish more depressed than that of the bird. The reason of all this is, that the brain or organ of thinking diminishes, and the organs of sense proportionally increase as we *descend* among animals. So well were the Greeks aware of the importance of this law---of the brain diminishing with the diminution of intellectual power, that, in their immortal sculptures, they have given even an unnatural expansion to the head, and especially to the forehead, in order to confer the most august character on their heroes, demi-gods, and gods. ---*News of Literature.*

Contraction by Cold.—Some years ago it was observed, at the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, at Paris, that the two side walls of a gallery were receding from each other, being pressed outwards by the weight of the roof and floors. Several holes were made in each walls, opposite to one other, and at equal distances, through which strong iron bars were introduced, so as to traverse the chamber. Their ends outside of the wall were furnished with think iron discs, firmly screwed on. These were sufficient to retain the walls in their actual position, but to bring them nearer together would have surpassed every effort of human strength. All the alternate bars of the series were now heated at once by lamps, in consequence of which they were elongated. The exterior discs being thus freed from the contact of the walls, they could be advanced further on the screwed ends of the bars. On the bars projecting on the outside of the walls from the elongation, the discs were screwed up; on removing the lamps, the bars cooled, contracted, and drew in the walls. The other bars became, in consequence, loose, and were then also screwed up. The first series of bars being again heated, the process was repeated; and by several repetitions, the walls were restored to their original position. The gallery still exists with its bars, to attest the ingenuity of its preserver, M. Molard.---*The Chemist.*

New Coffee-House for the Economic.---We copy with great pleasure the following announcement from the *London Mechanic's Register*:---"A very extraordinary establishment was opened in Aldersgate-street, as a coffee-shop, on Wednesday. The ground floor is fitted up with great elegance, to accommodate about 200 persons; and the coffee room on the first floor exceeds in elegance the most splendid café of the Palais Royal. Yet at this coffee-shop, which is a palace compared with our best regular coffee-houses at the West end of the town, a man may take his coffee or tea and toast for less than sixpence. In the evening music attends as at the 'café des Aveugles' in Paris."---We thought it would not be long before competition reached a class of establishments, the extravagant charges of which have long invited it. We have long noticed with gratification the springing up in all parts of the town of little "Coffee-shops," where the industrious journeymen may get refreshment without intoxication. The true remedy for the evils of public-house debauchery is to give the lower classes facilities for innocent and equally *social* recreation. Besides, *reading* is universal in these coffee-houses, whereas the tipplers in pot-houses scarcely read at all. Mr. Cobbett indeed preaches vigorously against *tea*-drinking, and recommends *home-brewed* for the labourer's breakfast; but his sermons on this subject cannot well apply to the metropolis, at any rate while the Licensing System is in force; and even Mr. Cobbett would, we should suppose, prefer tea and coffee to "Deady's best" and "London particular." Again, the principal objection of Mr. Cobbett (and a very proper one too) to the labourer's tea, is the fire, and time and trouble, it consumes, the hanging about the morning, while it is getting ready, instead of being in the field at sunrise, &c. All this is very sound, and as regards health, we are disposed to admit, that home-brewed beer is a better beverage than tea or coffee for countrymen who work in the open air; but it is obvious, that the same reasons do not apply to great cities and manufacturing towns; that sedentary employments irresistibly tempt men to result to stimulants and that it is a great point gained, if the general use of those as *little hurtful* as tea and coffee, can be introduced, attended as it is with the habit of reading books and newspapers.

The Examiner.

Christian Evidence Society.

A liberal and enlightened Clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Robert Taylor (the same who was recently honoured by being made the object of the hostile violence of the Orange-

faction in Dublin, while preaching in a chapel there) has originated in London a society under the above title, the avowed object of which is "to suppress infidelity by rational discussion alone," and by consequence to clear Christianity from the suspicion and disgrace which pretended friends and blundering fanatics have cast upon it by the scandalous persecution of men for the fictitious crime of blasphemy. The plan of this Society is to hold periodical meetings (weekly or fortnightly) for the purpose of debating on all the evidences of the Christian faith. At each meeting the Chairman reads a chapter from Paley, or some acknowledged authority on that side, after which the meeting proceed to discuss the subject-matter; every member of the society (or a friend introduced by a member, on previous notice given) is at liberty to address the assembly; at the close discussion, which may be adjourned, if unfinished, from one day to another, a vote is taken upon the question, whether the text-writer has made out his case or not; and the decision duly recorded by the Chairman in a book. The same rules are laid down for preserving order and decorum, as are common to well-regulated assemblies.

Such being the objects and plan of the society, the Rev. Mr. Taylor thought it would be as practicable as desirable to obtain the sanction of the City Magistrates for its meetings and discussions. He accordingly, on Friday week, applied to the new Lord Mayor for a licence. That worshipful personage was not a little puzzled, by this "novel" application: he hardly knew how to refuse it, yet wanted courage to grant it. He suggested, with surprising acumen, that the debatings would provoke "attacks on Christianity"—that is to say, that if there was discussion, *both* sides of the question must be stated! Mr. Taylor assented to the truth of this profound discovery, but submitted, that *Truth must profit* by free and uncontrolled discussion, and that Christianity being true, its truth would be rendered more convincing and efficient, by the opportunity thus afforded it of fairly meeting every objection. His Lordship however still doubted, and hesitated, and did not "like to commence his mayoralty with such a thing:" and in short, without being able to allege a reasonable objection to the "Rational Discussion," he declined, for the present, to authorise the meetings. Such is the ingenious compliment paid by Mr. Alderman Garratt to the truth and power of the religion he professess!

The meeting however being perfectly legal, was not defeated by a Lord Mayor's doubts. It took place on the same evening, Nov. 12th, at the Globe tavern in Fleet-street, and was very numerously attended, "Many persons," says the *Morning Herald*" "of high character for piety and of literary eminence were present, together with many persons of a different description."—The Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR took the chair, and delivered an Introductory Lecture, explaining the objects, and vindicating the utility of the society, in a style of eloquence, argument, and philanthropy, that would do honour to any pulpit in the land. We have been favoured with a copy of the lecture, and we trust we shall gratify our readers by making a few extracts. The following appeal to the encouragement given to theological disputations by the Founders of Christianity, appears to us unanswerable:—

"Christianity itself was not established, and never could have been, by that sort of preaching in which one Speaker only is exalted like a Deity above the listening crowd, and invested with the stupedous prerogative of delivering dogmas which no man may question, and putting questions which no man may answer. He who appeared on earth with at least as good a right as any of his followers to claim authority and dictation, yet suffered himself to be answered, and stood before the people, not as the sole Speaker, but as in turn hearing them, and asking them questions. His immediate followers held public discussions; and to the disputations which were held for two years in the school of one Tyrannus, the Sacred Scriptures ascribe the fact—'that all Asia heard the word of God.' Nor could any persons have respected the positive injunctions to prove all things, and to take heed lest any man deceived them,---who should prove nothing, or should allow any man to address them without a liability to be cross-examined and questioned as to the validity of his assertions on those things which as they concern *all men*, all men are equally concerned to know. It is from *this* truth however, and not from authority, example, or positive injunction of any sort (though I have shown that the highest and best that can be, or be pretended, are all on this side), that I proceed with the *demonstration* of the importance of Theological discussions. If they who are said to have possessed credentials of a Divine mission (which certainly none on earth can now pretend to) if they who, whether they did or did not work miracles, are said to have done so---did yet appeal to men's reason, and invite and exhort them to look for themselves into the evidence of those things which they propounded to them---theological discussion must have been the first of Christian exercises, theological disputation the first of Christian duties. But shall not sanctity of character, shall not exalted purity and virtue invest their possessor with an indefeasible authority---give weight to argument, and impression to truth? No! The supposition is treason against the Majesty of Truth. The story of the demon of Socrates stands on record, as a proof, that were religious feelings of any sort are concerned, no man, is to be trusted, the very best will deceive others, the very wisest will deceive themselves; and the personal characters of the first promulgers of Christianity, so far from supplying this meretricious and unnecessary garb to the form of naked truth, seems to have been expressly chosen to admonish men that in all their inquiries the question should be---not who is the Speaker, but what it is that is spoken. If what is said be false, no virtues or qualities of the speaker can make it true. If it be true, the character of the speaker cannot make it false. The Apostles were, by their own history of themselves, accounted the offscouring of of all things; they were, if we may believe the Catholic Epistle of St. Barnabas, "wicked beyond all names of wickedness;" and the chief of them was, if we may believe himself, "the chief of sinners." How can we infer that the Author of our reason will accept as a service the surrender of the reason which he has given us—a surrender which may deliver us into the hands of the vilest imposture that can be practised upon us? Ignorance and error may have their excuse; but to be willingly ignorant, to lay the mind open to imposture and deceit, to renounce, in matters of eternal import, that wariness and caution in which we should be ashamed to be found-wanting in 'the dissention of a doit,' and to call this state of mind either favourable to Truth, or acceptable to the God of Truth, is to outrage all proprieties of speech, and to grant that 'judgment must have fled to brutish beasts,' and men have lost their reason. If such a state of mind were right in us, or in any men, it must have been always right, and thus would the evidences of Christianity be demolished by its own votaries: since nothing would remain to be said for it, but that some men preached it, and some believed it; but none examined, none inquired, none knew that it was true! An implicit faith would destroy all evidence. Doubt, inquiry, and discussion, can alone elicit truth; the excellent works which will be read successively in this Society, in proof of the truth of the Christian Religion, will show you that *that proof*, inestimably valuable and precious as it is, arises solely from the testimony of men who took nothing for granted, but who carefully examined, diligently investigated, doubted, discussed, and disputed every iota of the *testimony* which they have handed down to us. Nor can the advocates for the authority of Divine Inspiration contend, with any consistency, that it was ever sufficient to secure men from the possibility of deceiving or being deceived, while it stands on record that the Gospel would have been poisoned at the fountain head, and its truth falsified by the inspired St. Peter himself, had not the no less inspired St. Paul withstood him to [redacted] face."

Mr. Taylor proceeded to argue, that the ability to make the truth of Christianity appear by discussion, was as certain as that it was true; "there being," as he eloquently summed up, "there being no truth in the world, nor any reason in the world to admit any thing to be true, the evidence of which is in the least degree equivocal or questionable. Without evidence competent to prove that the Deity has given this revelation to mankind, the surrender of our conviction must be the greatest possible affront we can offer to the Majesty of truth,—impiety to God, and treason to ourselves." The Lecturer went on to show, that the truth of Christianity does *not* appear to the world at large, because its advocates, instead of grounding their belief on the basis of reason, have themselves believed without evidence, and resorted to any other means than evidence to extort a forced consent from others. The effects on society of this irrational faith were, he contended, worse than if Christianity had been an admitted falsehood; for falsehood, when known, is harmless; but when mankind take up a faith without reason, there is no limit to the fanatical mischiefs to which they may be excited:—witness the centuries of bloodshed, cruelty, and devastation, which a merely bigoted faith in Christianity produced. "To believe without evidence is the greatest sin a man can commit,---a religion so believed, the greatest curse that ever befel the human race." Before he concluded, Mr. Taylor spoke out in a very manly spirit respecting the victims of persecution, now pining in the dungeons of this "*tolerant*" country! "It is the religion of this great metropolis," he observed, "that immures in the prisons of crime and felony, eleven honest and virtuous men, for the avowal of a conscientious dissent. Christianity shrinks from this disgrace, this blot that blurs the grace of modesty, this blasphemy against the decent seeming of being true: her reproaches alight on the heads of all who profess and call themselves Christians. 'It is not an enemy that hath done me this dishonour, for then I could have borne it.' Never could Christianity have received so severe a blow as this levelled against her by the parricidal arm of her own children,---of all her children of every religious denomination,---of the immediate persecutors, by the guilty deed,—of all the Christian world besides, by a guilty acquiescence." And again still more cogently:---"All men have a common interest in believing the truth; and they who are less fortunate than others are to be pitied, not censured—assisted, not condemned. *He who can be angry with another for not being a Christian, is himself no Christian.* He who can love another the less, on account of the avowal of dissent from his opinions, only holds out a bribe to purchase insincerity. But Truth is above all compromise; Truth has no passions, no policy to observe, no interests to gain, no consequences to fear."

Mr. Robert Allen, A. M. then ascended the chair, and read the introductory chapter of "Paley's Evidences;" after which several speeches were made by persons present, who however expressed generally a want of time to consider duly the important matter just read. The question was ultimately adjourned to the next meeting. We cannot conclude this account without observing, that we cordially wish the society every success, and are sure that every Christian, having an honest confidence in the faith that is in him, wishes so likewise.

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Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13TH 1825.

(*Continued from page* 177.)

the name of Frances Young, for the tranfer of 5450l. long annuities of her monies, in the stocks established by the act of the 5th of late King George the II, with intent to defraud the said Frances Young of the said stock.

A second count laid the crime as with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

A third count laid the indictment, as for causing the said instrument to be forged.

A fourth count, for feloniously uttering and disposing of the said instrument, knowing it to be forged; and there were three other counts, varying the mode of specifying the charge, according to the technicle subtleties of pleading. When this abstract of the first indictment was read.

The Deputy Clerk of the Arraigns asked the prisoner—"Henry Fauntleroy, how say you—are you guilty or not guilty of the said felony?"

The prisoner, in a faint voice, replied, "Not Guilty."

The Deputy Clerk: "How will you be tried?"—The prisoner, still in the same low tone of voice, and prompted by the Governor of Newgate, answered—"By God and my Country."

The prisoner was then successively arraigned on the following six indictments:—The 2d, for that he, on the 3d of June, in the 55th year of the late King, in the parish of St. Mary-la-bonne, did falsely forge and counterfeit, and cause to be falsely forged and counterfeited, a certain transfer, purporting to be that of Frances Young, for 5000l. of her annuities, with intent to defraud her, The forgery and fraud were also laid as in the first indictment, as with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. There were also counts for the wilful uttering and disposing of the same, with a variation of the names alleged to be defrauded.

The third indictment, which was laid in the same technical form as the preceding, was for forging the transfer of the stock held in the name of T. Lister, Esq. of Wexford, in Ireland, and uttering the same.

The 4th indictment was for forging a transfer of 3000l. stock, also uttered in the same name as the foregoing, on the 16th December, in the 60th year of the late King's reign,

The 5th indictment was for forging the transfer of 435l. stock, to defraud the Bank and John Griffiths, on the 30th June, in the 4th year of the present King's reign.

The 6th indictment was for, on the same date, forging and putting away a transfer of 500l. Stock, held in the same name—and the 7th indictment was for forging and uttering on the 2d November last, a power of attorney to transfer 5,300l. annuities, entered in the name of Jacob Tubbs.—To each of these seven indictments the prisoner in the same subdued tone of voice, and without raising his eyes from the bar, pleaded Not Guilty, and put himself for trial "upon God and his Country."

The reading of these indictments occupied the Court 25 minutes. Towards the close of the reading,

Mr. GURNEY rose and applied to the Court for permission to have the prisoner accommodated with a chair at the bar.

Mr. Justice PARK: The application is of course made on the ground of the prisoner's indisposition.

Mr. GURNEY: Certainly, my Lord.

Mr. Justice PARK: O, then, let him have a chair.

A chair was immediately handed to the prisoner who sat upon it at the right-hand corner of the dock, leaning his head upon his hand, and covering the greater part of his face with a white handkerchief, his whole demeanour being at this time that of a person labouring under deep despondency.

The prisoner having pleaded Mr. Justice PARK informed the Middlesex Jury, who sat in the box, that they must remove to make way for the London Jury. His Lordship said, that having understood from the Officer of the Court, that the indictments were laid for offences committed within the jurisdiction of the City of London, the prisoner must necessarily be tried by a London Jury. As, however, there were other indictments against the prisoner, it might be necessary to have a second Jury remaining in Court.

THE FOREMAN OF THE MIDDLESEX JURY: What is the probable time, my Lord, that it may be necessary for us to remain?

Mr. Justice PARK: I connot pretend to say; I know nothing of the indictments, except what I have heard during their reading in Court. Of course I have perused the usual depositions transmitted to the Judges, but I know nothing further. I merely throw out the hint of the possibility of a second Jury being necessary, without being able to say at all whether it is probable, or not, that their attendance will be required.

The Middlesex Jury then retired from the box to make way for the London Jury.

The Deputy Clerk of Arraings then addressed the prisoner: "Henry Fauntleroy, these good men, whose names you will hear called over, and who do appear, to pass between our Sovereign Lord the King and you, life and judgment. You can challenge any of them; and if you do challenge, you will do so, therefore, when they come to the book to be sworn, and before they are sworn, as you are empowered."

The following Jurors were then empanelled without challenge, and the prisoner committed to their charge upon the first indictment, for forging and uttering the transfer of 5000l. Long Annuities, held at the Bank in the name of Frances Young:—

John Keely, Foreman; John Mowatt, Thomas Reeve, Edward Joyce, John Elliott, Job Horton, John Proctor, Thomas Driver, Abraham Agar. Thomas Clarke, Thomas Jones, and William Witchurch.

Mr. Law read the abstracts of the indictment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then rose, and stated the case for the prosecution as follows:—May it please you, my Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury,—You have heard during the reading of this indictment, that the prisoner at the bar stands charged with frandulently forging and uttering a certain Power of Attorney for the transfer of certain Stock, entered in the Bank of England in the name of Miss Frances Young. It is my duty on the part of the prosecution, to state to you the circumstances out of which, according to my instructions, the present prosecution has sprung; and afterwards to lay before you the evidence which I have to offer in support of this indictment. In discharging the painful duty which has thus devolved upon me, I am bound to confine myself implicitly and strictly to a statement of facts. This is a criminal charge, and in such a one, I am more especially called upon, when the life of a prisoner is involved in the result, and where his Counsel are precluded by the rule of law from replying to any general statements of Counsel for the prosecution. I am, I say, in such a case more peculiarly called upon to abstain from any effort calculated to excite your feelings, or from giving any undue colouring to the facts. If, therefore, I were in the slightest degree to aggravate the facts, which, according to my instructions, you will have in the regular course of the trial before you, I should not only not do my duty in the manner in which it ought to be done, but travel beyond that line which is decorous and proper on so painful an occasion. Having made these preliminary observations upon the manner in which, according to my judgment, I am bound to perform my duty, it will scarcely be necessary for me to put you, Gentlemen of the Jury, on your guard against any inferences disadvantageous to the prisoner, which you may have formed from circumstances which reached your knowledge before you assembled in that box. The prisoner at the bar is entitled to your judgment and decision, not on any information, suspicion, or surmise, or impression, which may have affected your minds by any thing represented to have occurred out of doors before this day; for these, if you have formed any, you must endeavour, as much as possible, to dismiss from your recollection, the prisoner at the bar being strictly entitled to your judgment and decision; not that I repeat upon this previously acquired information respecting his case, but upon the evidence offered before you this day, in the progress of the trial, and on that alone. I must also beg leave to remind you, that you are equally called upon to dismiss from your minds the recent recollections, which you must have, from the forms of this day's proceedings, that there are other indictments found against the prisoner, upon which he stands committed for trial, and that you are to look upon the present indictment as if it were an insulated one, and exactly as if it were the only one which the prisoner was called upon to answer. I know that these observations may be unnecessary, but still I feel it my duty to give you this precautionary admonition. The prisoner at the bar, Gentleman, was well known as a partner in the banking house of Marsh, Sibbald, and Co., of Berner's-street, which was established about thirty years ago. His father was a partner in the original firm. He had previously been an active clerk in a banking-house in the City, and the partners who established the firm not being equally men of business themselves, gave him a share, to avail themselves of his practical information in the management of their affairs. The elder Mr. Fauntleroy died in the year 1807, and his situation was immediately occupied by his son, the prisoner at the bar, upon whom, also, for his practical knowledge of business, and the comparative superiority which he had in this respect over his copartners, nearly the whole of the actual business devolved. In the year 1815, Miss Frances Young, of Chichester, became a customer to the firm, and had then entered in her name at the bank a sum of 5,450l. in what were called the 3 per Cent. Consols. She gave the firm of Marsh and Co. a power of attorney to receive the dividends in her name, but gave them no power whatever to sell or otherwise dispose of the principal. In May, 1815, however, an application was made at the Bank, and represented as having been so made in behalf of this lady, to sell by her power of attorney 5000l. of this stock. You are probably aware of the forms perscribed by the Bank of England in transacting the business of these transfers. The applicant goes to the Bank, and obtains a slip of paper, which he fills up with the name of the party in whose behalf he applies, he des-

cribes the stock in the Bank, the amount and particulars required to be transferred, and the name and address of the person to whom the transfer is to be made. Upon receiving these instructions in the form inserted upon the slip of paper, the Bank clerk, to whom it is delivered hands over a power of attorney, which is to be transmitted to the person who is to make the transfer, for the purpose of receiving the requisite signature. It is customary at the bank to preserve the slips of paper, but in this instance the particular slip has been lost, and it cannot therefore be said to whom it was delivered, it being usual to endorse the name of the party on the slip. But the power of attorney, which was prepared according to the slip so made is referred, with the necessary attestations of the witnesses. There must be to these powers of attorney two attesting witnesses, with the description of their respective names and addresses. This power of attorney, purported to be signed by Frances Young, and that signature would be proved to be a forgery. The attesting witnesses were John Watson and James Tyson, clerks in the bank of Marsh and Co., and their signatures were also forgeries—for they never transacted any business with Miss F. Young, and never executed any transfer of stock for her. In all these documents it is required by the Bank, that the date shall be set forth in words at length. This is done in this forged transfer, and it will be proved to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner at the bar in all its parts. It must be quite clear therefore, that the forgery has been committed either by the prisoner, or with his knowledge. The attesting witnesses are his clerks, men whose hand-writing must have been known to him, and a forgery of which he must at once have detected, if brought to him by a third party. The practice at the bank of England was, that when these transfers, after being duly filled, were executed, they must be desposited for twenty-four hours with the clerk, for the purpose of being compared with the books, and for such other inspection and precaution as were deemed necessary on these occasions for the security of property, so far as time and circumstances allowed. After all these preliminary steps, the applicant was further called upon, before the instrumment was completed, to write at the bottom these words: "I demand this power to be executed in my name," signed by the party. On the 31st of May, or the 1st of June, the prisoner at the bar attended in person at the Bank, and demanded in due form, the execution of the said power of attorney. So that here you will have before you a power of attorney prepared in the prisoner's hand writing, purporting to be executed by Frances Young, purporting to be attested by two of his clerks, with whose hand-writing, I repeat, he must have been necessarily acquainted; and he himself presenting the instrument, and demanding that it be executed in the usual manner. But sufficient as this would be to prove the case, it is not all; for I am about to state to you, that we have besides a document, of a character so extraordinary, so singularly complete in all its part, as to leave no possible doubt, that the prisoner at the bar was the party who had committed the offence. When the prisoner was taken into custody in his own counting-house, he, in the presence of the officer, locked his private desk, with a key which was then attached to his watch—that key was afterwards taken from him by the officer; and when the respectable Solicitor for the Bank, who conducts this prosecution, went to search the house in Berners-street for the prisoner's papers, to ascertain whatever particulars he could therein find respecting these transactions, he found in one of the rooms of Messrs. Marsh's bank, in which tin cases, containing title deeds of their customers, were deposited, and on which the names of the owners were inscribed, one tin box without a name. This led him to examine it. The key was found in the prisoner's private desk, which he had himself locked in the presence of the officer, and on opening this box was found a number of private papers belonging to the prisoner, and among them the extraordinary document of which I have apprised you, and which ran thus, all in the hand-writing of the prisoner:

"De la Blache, 11,150*l.* 6s. 4d. Consols; Elizabeth Young, 5,000*l.* Consols; General Young, 6,000*l.* Consols; Frances Young, 5,000*l.* Consols; John Kerry, 6,000*l.* Consols; Lady Nelson, 11,595*l.* Consols; Mrs. Pelham, 20,000*l.* 4 per Cents.; the Earl of Ossory, 4 per Cent. John Bower, 9,500*l.* 4 per Cents.; M. C. Parkin, 4,000*l.* Consols: Lord Aboyne, 61,540l. Consols; E. Fauntleroy, 3,050l. 5 per Cents; Peter Moore and John Rush, 21,500l. Consols; making altogether a total of about 170,000l."

The whole of this document was in the handwriting of the prisoner, as was also the following memorandum.—

In order to keep up the credit of our house, I have forged powers of attorney for the above sums, without the knowledge of any one of my partners—7th May, 1816; Henry Fauntleroy."

A little below was added:—

"I have regularly, placed the dividends to all their accounts respectively, but I have never posted them—P. S.: The Bank began first to refuse our acceptances, and thereby to destroy our credit. They shall therefore smart for it.—H. F."

This is the extraordinary document to which I allude; and was there ever a record of a fraud more intelligible, and yet more negligently kept? There is no doubt, I think, when, the prisoner at the bar drew up this singular and conclusive document, that he contemplated some intention for which it was applicable, perhaps to abscond, and protect his partners from any suspicion of participation in his acts. Be the intention, however, what it may, if to abscond, it was clear the prisoner had subsequently altered his intention, and at all events, nothing but unaccountable negligence could have prevented him from afterwards destroying a document of such a nature, and so fatal to his character. The Bank of England, in consequence of this information, proceeded to examine the private accounts, kept by the prisoner with his firm, and they there found that the accounts of the parties whose monies were fraudulently transferred were regularly kept up, and the interest upon the dividends as regularly carried to them every half year, as if the original stock remained in being.

In the particular case before you, the Broker (Mr. Spurling) employed by the prisoner at the bar, sold out the stock in question to the amount of 2950l. 2s. 6d., that is, exclusive of the commission for the sale, which, according to practice, the Broker divides with the firm. This amount was paid over by the Broker to the banking-house of Messrs. Marten and Co., who transacted business for Messrs. Marsh and Co. in the city, and is regularly noted in the daybook of the latter, by a clerk, by whom the entry was made at the dictation of the prisoner. But, in further management of the accounts, in passing from the day-book to the private ledger, this sum appeared to have been carried to Mr. Fauntleroy's private account. The general produce was, however, afterwards posted, so as to keep up the accounts according to the original amount entrusted to the bank by the respective customers. You will, Gentlemen of the Jury, naturally ask yourselves, as this occurred so far back as the year 1815, how it happened that during the successive years which have intervened, the dividends could have been so managed by the prisoner in his accounts, to escape the dection of his partners? The fact, however, was, that the prisoner had the same engagement for the firm of their stock-market business. When the dividends became payable, it was the practice to make out a list for one of the partners to go to the Bank of England and receive payment. The lists were always prepared by the prisoner himself, and he always contrived so to manage the entry in the books as to correspond with the nominal amount of Stock intrusted to the firm by their customers. The list was of course so made out as to make every thing appear entered in the manner the entries would have stood had the stock still existed, and sums were always carried to the account, so as to keep up the delusion. It used to be the custom for Mr. Marsh to go to the Bank and receive the dividends for the firm; he lived in the country, and only came to town to perform his part of the business; he was, therefore as to all the other parts of the arrangement entirely ignorant, and incapable of detecting the fraud. There is another fact which I think it my duty to explain so to you; the note of the broker for the sale of this particular stock, which Mr. Fauntleroy ought, were the transaction a *bona-fide* one, to have transmitted to the owner was found amongst his other papers in the private tin box, which contained the extraordinary document I have already read to you. These, Gentlemen, are the whole of the facts, which I undertake to establish by evidence before you, against the prisoner at the bar. I shall first prove the forgery, by producing the instrument, and proving, by the parties whose names are said to be affixed to it that the signatures are not theirs. I shall next prove that the hand-writing in the body of the instrument is that of the prisoner himself. I shall then, by the production of the extraordinary document to which I have alluded, prove that he recorded the act as his, and from the accounts it will be clear that they were so continued by him, with great activity & caution, as to evade the detection of the forgeries, which he alone could have committed. Having stated these facts, I have discharged my duty in behalf of the prosecution, and it would ill become me to pronounce any opinion upon the effect of such facts. That is your province, Gentlemen of the Jury, after you have heard the whole details of the evidence. Having said that I have now discharged my duty, I am persuaded,

Gentlemen, you will also discharge yours, painful as it may be, between the prisoner and his country, with an equal and impartial hand.

J. Tyson sworn, and examined by Mr. Serjeant BOSANQUET: I have been a clerk 17 years in the banking-house of Marsh, Sibbald and Co. The prisoner, whose father was a partner at that time, entered the house in the same year, 1807. The firm then consisted of Mr. Marsh, who resided at Watford; Mr. S. J. Sibbald; Mr Graham, who was a Colonel in the Army; Mr. Stracey, and Mr. Fauntleroy, the father of the prisoner; in 1807, Mr. Fauntleroy, the father of the prisoner, died (the prisoner here sighed deeply.) I always considered that Fauntleroy was the most active partner in the establishment. He transacted most of the business himself. I remember the execution of a warrant of attorney by the prisoner in 1815, for the transfer of stock, which stood in the name of Frances Young, of Chichester, in the Three per Cent. Consols. Miss Young was a customer, and banked at Marsh, Stracey, and Co.'s (a document was put into the hands of the witness.) This is a warrant of attorney, dated 21st of May, 1818, for the transfer of stock from the name of Miss Young, to that of Mr. Flower, a stock-broker. It purports to be attested by me, and another clerk in Marsh and Co.'s bank. It is signed "J. Tyson;" and after the signature of "J. Tyson," are the words "Clerk to Messrs. Marsh, Sibbald, and Co. bankers, Berners-street." The hand-writing is not mine: it is that of Mr. Fauntleroy; I have no doubt of it, as I have been accustomed to see him write daily and hourly, for years. There is also the signature "H. Fauntleroy" to the power of attorney. It is in the hand writing of the prisoner; it is signed. "H. Fauntleroy, Banker, Berners-street," as attorney for Miss Young; the prisoner then lived in Berners-street; the power of attorney is for the transfer of 5,450l. stock. There was no other James Tyson, a clerk, in the Bank.

John Watson sworn, and examined by the Attorney-General: I have been for 25 years a clerk in the Bank-house of Marsh and Co., and up to the failure of the house; there is no other John Watson, a clerk, in the house; I see the signature "John Watson," and the words "Clerk to Marsh, Sibbald, and Co., Bankers, Berners-street," upon the power of attorney, which is now put into my hands; it is the hand-writing of Mr. Fauntleroy. I do not know Miss Young; my signature is put to this document, as an attestidg witness to the execution of the power of attorney. I did not see Miss Young sign the document, as attestation purports. I see it is signed "Frances Young, 1815." The signature and date are in the prisoner's hand-writing. I see the demand for the transfer of the stock, it is in Mr. Fauntleroy's hand-writing. The signature to the demand, "H. Fauntleroy," is the hand writing of the prisoner. The words, "I demand the transfer of stock from Frances Young to——Flower, Gent. stock-broker," &c. are the hand-writing of Mr. Flauntleroy.

Robert Browning, the younger sworn: I am a Clerk in the Bank of England, in the Three per Cent. Consols Office, and have been for twenty years. I see this power of attorney now put into my hands, dated 1st June, 1815. My name is upon the document as the subscribing witness. I remember the prisoner bringing the power of attorney to the Bank, and demanding to act as attorney for Miss Young. I see the words "I demand to act;" they are written by the prisoner, and his signature is affixed. I saw the prisoner write the words "H. Fauntleroy," to the demand, and my signature follows as a witness to the demand. I am sure I saw the prisoner sign it. He wrote the demand, and signed it in my presence in the 6th Division in the Consols Office.

Mr. Justice PARK: The sixth division, what does that mean? I don't understand it.

Witness: The office business it divided into different departments. I have the bank-book in which the transfer of Consols is entered. By referring to the day in question, the 1st of June, 1815, I find an entry of Consols, in the name of Miss Frances Young, of Chichester. On that day, Miss Young had the sum of 5,450l. 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities standing in her name. I have seen the book in which transfers of stock are entered. I hold it in my hand.

Mr. ATTONEY-GENERAL—Before you look at the transfer-book, say if the amount of stock transferred, entered in that book, is signed by the person transferring it?

It is always signed by the person making the transfer.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Now, Sir, see if there is an entry in that book of the transfer of 5,450l. Stock from Miss Young to——Flower, stock-broker, on the 1st of June, 1815, and if it is signed, and by whom?

Witness: I find an entry of 5,450l. Stock transfered from the name of Frances Young to——Flower, gent. stock-broker. I find the name of Henry Fauntleroy, as Attorney of Frances Young, spinster, of Chichester. The date "the 1st of June," and the signature, "H. Fauntleroy," are the proper hand-writing of the prisoner, and were written by him in my presence My name, as the attesting witness, is written in the margin. The name of the broker appears also to the transfer, thus, "Wm. Flower, Stock Exchange."

Mr. ALLEY: You swear you saw the prisoner write the demand and sign it?—Witness: Yes I do.

The Counsel for the prosecution proposed to call evidence to show that the bank had replaced the stock of which Miss Young had been defrauded by the prisoner's forging the warrant of attorney; it being absolutely necessary to shew that she had no interest in the prisoner's conviction before she could be allowed to prove that her signature to the warrant of attorney was a forgery.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then called the following witnesses.

Robert Best sworn, and examined by Mr. Serjeant BOSANQUET: I am Secretary to the Bank of England, and now produce a book containing the orders of the director- relative to the sale and transfer of Stock. On the 21st of October an order was made by the Directors to purchase 5,550l. 3 per Cent. Consols, and place it in the name of Miss F. Young, of Chichester. The orders of the directors was confirmed on the 28th of October, and the entry of that order is inserted in the book I produce.—The witness commenced reading the preamble of the order, stating, "that whereas certain stock, to the amount of 5,550l. 3 per Cent. Consols, which stood in the name of Frances Young, of Chichester, spinster, had been transferred by means of a forged power of attorney, &c., that the directors had resolved to replace the same, &c."

Mr. GURNEY took an objection to the reading of the preamble of the order.

Mr. BRODERICK also contended, that it was not admissible evidence, though the minute of the order of the Court of Directors might be evidence.

Mr. Justice PARK said, that the minute of the order of the Directors might be read, but he was of opinion that the preamble was not legal evidence.

Witness continued: The entry of the minute is in the hand-writing of Mr. Watson, clerk in the Bank. The original order is in the hand-writing of the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and the entry is a copy. The order was confirmed on the 28th of October. I read over the minute to the Court of Directors, and they confirmed the order in my presence. An order was given to the stock-broker of the Bank to buy 5,550l. 3 per cent. Consols, in pursuance of this order of the Directors, the stock has been brought and placed to the account of Miss Young.

Benjamin Cole sworn, and examined by Mr. Law: On the 22d of October I was applied to, to make purchase of 5,550l. in the 3 per cent. Consols, in the name of Miss F. Young, of Chichester, on the part of the Bank of Englad. I made the purchase. The cash I paid for the stock was 4,812l. 10s., and was transferred to the name of Miss Frances Young, of Chichester I afterwards received an order from the Governor of the Bank, to pay me the amount which I had piad for the stock: it was signed by the Governor. I produce the stock receipt, and the Consols are transferred from the name of the Accomptant General to that of Frances Young.

Mr. Browning, the clerk to the Bank of England, was again called, and stated, I produce the ledger in which stock is entered. Miss Young has credit for 5,550l. Consolidated Annuities, in the stock book. The entry is made on the 22d October, 1824.

Mr. Justice PARK: This evidence does not affect the merits of the case; but it was essential to render Miss Young a competent witness. Had not the stock, which it is alleged she has been defrauded of, been replaced, she would have had an interest in proving that her signature to the power of attorney was forged; but the stock being replaced in her name, she has no interest whatever in the conviction.

Mr. GURNEY here rose, and said that he still had an objection to make to the evidence of that lady. He did not deny that proof had been given of the Bank having replaced the stock, but no evidence had yet been given that Miss Young had received the dividends from 1815 to the present time; and till that fact were proved, he contended she was an incompetent witness, because it was her interest to prove the forgery, that she might be enabled to recover her dividends of the Bank.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that he should prove that the dividends had been paid.

Mr. Freshfield, the Bank Solicitor, proved the execution of a power of attorney, transfering the sum of 5,550l. 3 per cent. Consols to Miss F. Young, on the 22d of October. He was present at the execution.—The instrument was read by the clerk of the Arraigns.

Mr. Justice PARK now decided, that the Counsel for the prosecution were entitled to call Miss Young, if they thought proper.

Miss Frances Young sworn. (This young lady seemed to be exceedingly agitated as she

entered the witness box,) She stated at Chichester in the year 1815, and Messrs. Marsh, Sibbald, and Co. of Berners-street, were my bankers. In the year 1816 I had the sum of 5,450l. stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols; Messrs. Marsh and Co. received the dividends for me. I invested a further sum of 100l. a short time since. I received from Marsh and Co. regularly the dividend of 5,450l. up the period when I made the last purchase, and after that time I received a dividend upon 5,550l. I never authorised Marsh and Co. to sell any part of the stock for me; I never authorised the prisoner to make a transfer of it [a paper was put into the hand of witness]; I see the signature, "Frances Young," to this transfer: it is not my hand-writing.

By the JUDGE: I never gave authority to any one to transfer the stock.—By the ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I was not in London in May, or June, 1815; I was in Chichester.

Mr. James Tyson, clerk of Marsh and Co. again examined, by Mr. Serjeant BOSANQUET: It was usual for Mr, Marsh, the senior partner to the bank, to go to the Bank of England to receive the dividends. Mr. Marsh lived in the country, and usually came to London for that purpose. It was the practice for a list of the dividends to be made out, and for Mr. Marsh to take it to the Bank; the list was usually made out by Mr. Fauntleroy; in fact, I believe he always made out the list; the list contained the names of the parties to whom dividend were due and the sums they were entitled to, and which Mr. Marsh was to receive (a list shown to the witness); this is the list of the July dividend in Consols, in 1824; it is endorsed by Mr. Fauntleroy, the prisomer at the bar, thus. "3 per-cent Consols, July 1824, Marsh, Stracy and Co."

By Mr. Justice PARK: I am positive the indorsement is the prisoner's hand-writing.

By Mr. Serjeant BOSANQUET: The list contains names, and sums opposite to them. The whole are written by Mr. Fauntleroy. The list is alphabetical. The red figures are in the hand writing of the Bank Clerk. In the list under the letter Y is inserted the name "Frances Young," and the sum opposite the name is 5,4501. When Mr. Marsh received the dividends, he paid them to Mr. Fauntleroy, who kept an account.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: You have the book in which the account of the dividends was kept?—Witness: Yes, I have.

ATTRONEY GENERAL: By whom were the dividends of July, 1824, entered into that book?

Witness. The first 24 names are entered by Mr. Fauntleroy, the remainder by a Clerk in the Bank.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: Is the name of Frances Young in one of the twenty-four entries?—Witness: That name stands twenty-third in the list.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: Read the entry.—Witness: Frances Young, 5550*l.* Consols—Dividend, 83*l.* 5s. 0d.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Produce the book containing the account of the dividends of 1815—Witness: I have that book.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Refer to the July dividends in 1815.—Witness: I find an entry there F. Young. Consols 5,4501. Dividend 73119s. Od

ATTORNEY GENERAL: Produce the book containing the 1816 dividends.—Witness: I find an entry in January, 1816. There are names and sums. The three first are in Mr. Fauntleroy's hand-writing; the rest are written by the clerk I do not find the name F. Young in the names written by Mr. Fauntleroy; the name F. Young written third in the list of names is written by the clerk, and the sum opposite to it is 5,4501. The witness then went through the different books, showing that the lists of dividends had been regularly entered by Mr. Fauntleroy every quarter as they were paid, and that he must have been cognizant of the forgery by which the stock was transferred.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Refer to he day book, in which are entries on the 1st of June. 1815.—Witness: I have the book, and found several entries.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Is there one entry of the sum of 2,953l. 2s. 6d.?—Witness: There is.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: To whose credit is that sum placed?—Witness: To the credit of H. F., meaning Mr. Fauntleroy.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: There is an entry of 2,993l. 2s. 6d., is there not?—Witness: There is.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: And between the two entries you have mentioned there is the sum of 40l. inserted, making, if added together, the sum of 2,953l. 2s. 6d to the sum of 2,993l. 2s. 6d.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Produce the private book of Marsh and Co., and refer to an item of the date of June 6.

Witness; I find an entry in Mr. Graham's hand-writing of 40l. in the name of Ryan; there is an erasure in the next item, on the same line; the items June 1st, 2,935l. 2s. 6d. and the 40l. are in the hand-writing of Mr Fauntleroy, and also the item of 2,993l. 2s. 6d. which is placed to Mr F.'s account.

Mr, Justice PARK: Put the book into the handsof the Jury, for their inspection.

Cross-examined by Mr. GURNEY: This money is placed to the credit of Mr. Fauntleroy, in his private account. The sums are very large; to the amount of 50,000l. I don't know whether the money found its way into the funds of the bank as that rests with the partners themselves. I don't know whether they were drawn out on Mr. F.'s account; Marten and Co. were our city bankers; they received this money; Mr. Stracey would know whethe this was applied to Fauntleroy's account or not; but the clerks know nothing of it. It was the custom to make entries to initials; we were merely ordered to make an entry of them in the ledger.

[The ledger was now handed to the Jury.]

John Henry Spurling, called by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL: In 1815 I was clerk to Mr. Soloman, who was stock-broker to Marsh and Co. On tho 1st of June, I sold out the sum of 5,000l Consols for Miss Young, of Chichester. It is entered in the book. The amount of the money poduced by the sale was 2,956l. 5s. Then deducting one per centage, there was left 2.950l. 2s. 6d. The amount was paid on the 1st of June, with my draft, to the account of Marsh and Co. at the banking-house of Marten and Co I delivered the note of the sale to Marsh and Co.

The note of sale was now put in, and read by Mr CLARKE.

Samuel Plank called: I am a police-officer, of Marlborough-street office: I apprehended the prisoner the 10th Sept. at his banking-house, in Berners-street. There was a desk in the room where the prisoner was, which he locked after I went in. He knew I had come to apprehend him. The key with which he locked it, I took from his watch at Marlborough-street; I delivered it to Mr. Freshfield. I went with Mr. Freshfield afterwards to the banking-house; and searched the desk with Mr. Freshfield. There was a private drawer in the desk, and from it I took some more keys. There were papers there, and they were brought away by me. The prisoner was examined that day. The keys found in the desk were kept in my possession till after the examination. When I went after the examination, to the bank with Mr. Freshfield, we found two boxes. "Fauntleroy" was on one of them. I tried them with the keys, and they opened them; after that locked the boxes, and delivered the keys to Mr. Freshfield; the boxes were taken away by Mr. Freshfield in a coach.

Mr. Freshfield, the Bank Solicitor, was now called: I went to the house of Marsh and Co with the officer, the day the prisoner was apprehended; I made search there; I received key from Plank, the officer; it opened the private desk of the prisoner; in the desk were found some other keys. After the examination I returned to the banking-house, and in a room at the back of the partners' room, I found two boxes; one had the name of "Fauntleroy upon it. There was another box by it; I desired the officer to try the box with the keys that I might not take the box of any other person than the prisoner. He did so; and finding from the papers that it belonged to the prisoner I took it home with me. In the course of the same night I went through the whole of one and half of the other. One contained a number of deeds, probates of wills, letters of administration, and official documents. In the other, there were a great number of memorandums and diaries; also the sale note produced I found also the paper I now hold (the paper alluded to by the Attorney General in his opening speech).

Mr. Tyson, the clerk in the house of Marsh and Co., said, that the usual method was to put the sale note on the file. It is copied into a book by one of the clerks.

James Kirby, another clerk in the house, stated, that he had searched the books of the house, and found none of the transfers of stock had been entered. They would havo been so in the regular course of business.

Mr. Watson was re-examined, to prove that the paper found in the box was in the handwritting of the prisoner. The paper was now put in and read by Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Justice PARK: Prisoner, the case on the part of the prosecution being now closed, and your Counsel having examined the witnesses, they not being permitted to make a speech for you, you may, if you wish, say any thing you think proper to the Jury or to me.

Mr. Fauntleroy then rose, and drawing a paper from his bosom, said, with a sorrowful and dejected air, "My Lord, I will trouble you with a few words." Then wiping away a tear which forced itself down his pallid cheek, he proceeded in a very low, and sometimes hardly audible voice, to the following effect:—

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

2d Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 13TH 1825.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*

DEFENCE.

My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury—Overwhelmed as I am by the situation in which I am placed, and being uninformed in what manner I should answer the charges which have been alleged against me, I will endeavour to explain, as well as the poignancy of my feelings will enable me, the embarrassments of the Banking-house in which I have been for many years the active and only responsible partner, and which have alone led to the present investigation; and although I am aware I cannot expect to free myself from the obloquy brought upon me by my anxiety to preserve the credit and respectability of the firm, still I trust that an impartial narative of the occurrences will obtain for me the commisseration of the well-disposed part of the community.

Anticipating the Court will extend its indulgence to me, I will respectfully submit such observations as I think will tend to remove from influenced minds those impressions which, with sorrow I say, must have been made upon them by the cruel and illiberal manner which the public prints have untruly detailed a history of my life and conduct, hoping therefrom I may deserve your compassion, although I may be unable to justify my proceedings, and secure my liberation, by a verdict of the Jury, yet they may be considered, in the mercy of the Court and a discerning public, as some extenuation of the crimes with which I stand arraigned.

With this object it is necessary that I should first state, shortly, the circumstances under which I have been placed during my connexion with Marsh and Co.

My father established the Banking-house in 1792, in conjunction with Mr. Marsh, and other gentlemen. Some of the partners retired in 1794, about which time a loss of 20,000l. was sustained. Here commenced the difficulties of the house. In 1796, Mr. Stracey and another gentleman came into the firm, with little or no augmentation of capital.

In 1800, I became a clerk in the house, and continued so six years, and, althongh, during that time, I received no salary, the firm were so well satisfied with my attention and zeal for the interest and welfare of the Establishment, that I was handsomely rewarded by them. In 1807 my father died; I then succeeded him; at this time I was only twenty-two years of age, and the whole weight of an extensive but needy Banking Establishment at once devolved upon me, and I found the concern deeply involved in advances to builders and others, which had rendered a system of discounting necessary, and which we were obliged to continue, in consequence of the scarcity of mony at that time, and the necessity of making further advances to those persons to secure the sum in which they stood indebted.

In this perplexed state the house continued until 1810, when its embarrassments were greatly increased, owing to the bankruptcies of Brickwood and others, which brought upon it a sudden demand for no less a sum than 170,000l. the greater part being for the amount of bills which our house had accepted and discounted for these parties, since become bankrupts.

About 1814, 1815, and 1816, from the speculations with builders and brickmakers, &c., in which the house was engaged, it was called upon to provide funds to near 100,000l., to avent the losses which would otherwise have visited it from those speculations.

In 1819, the most responsible of our partners died, and we were called upon to pay over the amount of his capital, although the substanctial resources of the house were wholly inadequate to meet so large a payment.

During these numerous and trying difficulties, the house was nearly without resources, and the whole burthen of management falling upon me, I was driven to a state of distraction, in which I could meet with no relief from my partners, and, almost broken-hearted, I sought resources where I could, and so long as they were provided, and the credit of the house supported, no inquiries were made, either as to the manner in which they were procured, or as to the sources from whence they were derived. In the midst of these calamities, not unknown to Mr. Stracey, he quitted England, and continued in France, on his own private business, for two years, leaving me to struggle as well as I could with difficulties almost insurmountable.

Having thus exposed all the necessities of the house, I declare that all the monies temporarily raised by me were applied, not in one instance for my own separate purposes or expences, but in every case they were immediately placed to the credit of the house in Berner's-st., and applied to the payment of the pressing demands upon it. This fact does not rest on my assertion, as the transactions referred to are entered in the books now in the possession of the assignees, and to which I have had no access since my apprehension. These books, I understand, are now in Court, and will confirm the truth of my statement; and to whatever account all the sums may be entered, whether to that of Stock, of Exchequer Bills, or to my private account, the whole went to the general funds of the banking-house.

I alone have been doomed to suffer the stigma of all the transactions; but, tortured as I have been, it now becomes an imperative duty to explain to you, Gentlemen, and through you to the world at large, that the vile accussations heaped upon me, known to be utterly false by all those who are best acquainted with my private life and habits, have been so heaped upon me, for the purpose of loading me with the whole of the obloquy of those transactions, from which, and from which alone, my partners were preserved from bankruptcy. I have been accused of crimes I never even contemplated, and of acts of profligacy I never committed; and I appear at this Bar with every prejudice against me, and almost prejudged. To suit the purposes of the persons to whom I allude, I have been represented as a man of prodigal extravagance; prodigal indeed I must have been, had I expended those large sums which will hereafter be proved to have gone exclusively to support the credit of a tottering firm, the miseries of which were greatly accelerated by the drafts of two of its members to the amount of near 100,000l.

I maintained but two establishments, one at Brighton, where my mother and sister resided in the season--the expences of which to me, exclusive of my wine, were within 400l. per annum. One at Lambeth, where my two children lived, from its very nature, private and inexpensive, to which I resorted for retirement, after many a day passed in devising means to avert the embarrassments of the Banking-house. The dwelling-house in Berner's-street belonged solely to my mother, with the exception of a library and a single bed-room. This was the extent of my expenditure, so far as domestic expenditure is concerned. I am next accused of being an habitual gambler an accusation which, if true, might easily account for the diffusion of the property. I am indeed a member of two clubs, the Albion, and the Stratford, but never in my life did I play in either, at cards or dice, or any game of chance; this is well known to the gentlemen of those clubs—and my private friends, with whom I more intimately associated, can equally assert my freedom from all habit or disposition to play. It has been as cruelly asserted, I fraudulently invested money in the Funds to answer the payment of Annuities, amounting to 2,200l. settled upon females. I never did make any such investment; neither at home nor abroad, in any funds whatever, have I any investment; nor is there one shilling secretly deposited by me in the hands of any human being. Equally ungenerous, and equally untrue it is, to charge me with having lent to loose and disorderly persons large sums, which never have, and never will be repaid. I lent no sums, but to a very trifling amount, and those were advanced to valued friends. I can, therefore, at this solemn moment, declare most fervently, that I never had any advantage beyond that in which all my partners participated in any of the transactions which are now questioned. They, indeed, have considered themselves as partners only in the profits, and I am to be burthened with the whole of the opprobrium, that other may consider them as the victims of my extravagance. I make this statement, not with a view to criminate others, or to exculpate myself; but, borne down as I am by calamity, I will not consent to be held out to the world as a cold blooded and abandoned profligate, ruining all around me for the selfish gratification of vice and sensuality, and involving even my confiding partners in the general destruction.

Gentlemen, I have frailties & errors enough to account for. I have sufferings enough past, present, and in prospect; and if my life was all that was required of me, I might endure in silence, though I will not endure the odium on my memory, of having sinned to pamper delinquencies to which I never was addicted. Thus much has been extorted from me by the fabrications which have been cruelly spread amongst the public—that very public from whom the arbiters of my fate were to be selected. Perhaps, however, I ought to thank the enemy who besieged the prison with his slanders—that he did so while my life was spared to refute them, and that he waited not until the grave to which he would hurry me had closed at once on my answer and my forgiveness. There is one subject more connected with these charges to which I am compelled to advert, and I do so with great reluctance. It has been added to the other charges made against me, lest the world should think there was any vice in which I was not an adept. I have been accused of acting treacherously towards the female who now bears my name, having refused to make reparation until threatened by her brother, and of having deserted her at a moment when she had the greatest claim on my protection. Delicacy forbids me entering into an explanotion on this subject further than to declare, that the conduct I adopted on that occasion was uninfluenced by the interference of any individual, and arose, as I then considered, and do still consider, from a laudable and honorable feeling on my part, and the lad'ys brother, so far from coming forward at the time alluded to, was on service in the West Indies. Could all the circumstances be exposed, I feel convinced that every liberal-minded man would applaud my determination, and I feel satisfaction in stating, that the lady in question has always been, and still is actuated by the best of feelings towards me.

I have now only to apologize to the Court for having entered so much at length into the state-

ment of my unfortunate case, and in conclusion I have to express my perfect confidence, that it will receive every favorable consideration at your hands; and I fully rely that you, Gentlemen of the Jury, will give an impartial and merciful decision.

The Prisoner having concluded his address, sat down, evidently exhausted by the effort and overcome by his feelings. A glass of water was brougtt him, of which he took a little; and while the witnesses to his character were examining he leant his head, on his hand, in which he still held his handkerchief in a manner to cover his face, as if unwilling to be seen by his former friends. At times, while they were giving their evidence, he appeared to weep.

The following witnesses were called to the prisoner's character, and examined by Mr. Gurney:—

Mr. John Wilson knew Mr. Fauntleroy about 16 years, during the whole time of which he maintained an unspotted character: he always considered him a man of the strictest integrity.

Sir Charles Forbes had known Mr. Fauntleroy 16 years, and always considered him an honorable and obliging gentleman, and an upright man of business.

Mr. Gray knew him 15 years, and alwnys considered him deserving of the highest esteem and respect.

Mr. Bolt knew Mr. Fauntleroy 27 years, and always esteemed him a kind, an honorable, and upright man.

Mr. James Robinson knew him 11 years, during which time he maintained as high a character as man could possess.

Mr. Wand was acquainted with Mr. Fauntleroy 11 years, his character was most excellent.

Mr. Lindsey knew Mr. Fauntleroy 10 or 12 years; he did not know a man who appeared to possess more kind or honorable feelings.

Mr. Anthony Browne had been acquainted with him 16 or 17 years, and always entertained the highest opinion of his honor and integrity.

Mr. Wyatt had known Mr. Fauntleroy 12 years; he was a most honorable, kind-hearted, and benevolent man.

Mr. Montreal knew Mr. Fauntleroy twelve years; he was a most benevolent man, and had the highest character for integrity.

Mr. Montague was acquainted with Mr. Fauntleroy upwards of 12 years, and never knew a more kind-hearted and humane man. His character was most excellent.

Mr. Vernon was acquainted with him sixteen years; he always had the character, and appeared to be a very kind, and a very honorable man.

Mr. Ross knew Mr. Fauntleroy 14 years; he had the character of being strictly honorable and upright.

Mr. Church knew Mr. Fauntleroy 12 years, and had much dealing with him. He was always strictly honorable and upright in all his transactions with witness, and had universally the chrracter of the strictest integrity & honor.

Mr. Yatman had been aquainted with him 12 years, he always possessed a character of the highest excellence.

Mr. Boshnel had been acquainted with Mr. Fauntleroy 15 years, and always considered him a perfectly honest and honorable man.

At ten minutes after two o'clock Mr. Justice Park commenced his charge to the Jury. The prisoner, he said, was indicted for forging a power of attorney, for the transfer of stock belonging to Miss Frances Young, and for uttering such power of attorney knowing it to be forged. There were other counts in the indictment, charging the prisoner with an intent to defraud the Bank of England, and also a person of the name of Flower, to whom the transfer was made. The forgery they might put out of their consideration, as there was no evidence of its having been committed in London; and they, as a London Jury, could not try a prisoner for any crime not committed in the city; but if they should think that the count which charged the prisoner with uttering the forged power of attorney at the Bank of England, which was in the City of London, knowing it to be forged, finding him guilty on that count, was the same in its legal effect as if he were found guilty on all the counts in the indictments. The prisoner, in his address to the Jury had mentioned a subject, which at all times gave him, Mr. Justice Park, great concern, and on which he would, at whatever peril, express his opinion as often as it occurred. It was truly painful to hear persons in the prisoner's situation complaining of the obloquy they suffered from misrepresentations in in the public prints. Such cruel conduct was calculated to bring the minds of Jurors to form a bad opinion of the person on whom they were to pass judgment before they heard the evidence; and if such cruelty towards the prisoner had been committed, he was right to mention it, and declare its falsehood. He hoped, and was confident, the Jury would pay no attention to any thing they had ever heard respecting the prisoner's conduct before they took the book into their hands, by which they bound themselves, before God, to deliver a true verdict, according to the evidence. No man could be fit for the administration of justice who allowed himself to be influenced, or paid the least attention to any reports he might have heard before a prisoner's trial. If a prisoner were in reality the most wicked person in the world, unless the evidence was sufficient to convict him of the crime of which he was charged, a Jury would be bound to acquit him. The law did not in any case admit witnesses to bad bharacter, but only to good, and no man should be injured by reports to his prejudice. The Attorney-General and the prisoner had both called on them to dismiss those reports from their minds; and he, Mr. Justice Park, had allowed the prisoner to proceed in the statement he had made in answer to those cruel charges, though that statement did not go at all to the point of the case to be decided, as the only question for their consideration was, whether the prisoner uttered the power of attorney given in evidence in the manner imputed to him? That question contained three points; the first was, was that instrument forged? the second, did the prisoner utter it? the third and most important, did the prisoner, at the time of uttering it, know it to be forged? If they were satisfied by the evidence that those three things were proved, then the prisoner's guilt was legally proved, and it would be their duty to find a verdict in conformity with that evidence. On the first point, was the instrument forged, by the law of England, a person whose name was forged to an instrument, in which they had an interest, could not be a witness to prove the forgery—it was a strange rule of law, but the Court was bound by it. Miss Young, whose name was forged to the power of attorney in question, under which her stock had been transferred, could not therefore be called to prove the forgery. But the Bank of England, to qualify her for being a witness, had replaced her stock, and they had executed mutual releases to each other, by which she ceased to have any interest in the question, whether that instrument was a forgery or was genuine. She had proved that the name signed Frances Young to the power of attorney produced was not her hand-writing, and that she had never authorised any person to write it; and James Tyson and John Watson, clerks in the bank in which the prisoner was a partner, whose names were both signed to the instrument as witnesses of its execution by Miss Young, had proved that their names were not in their hand-writing, and that they had never seen Miss Young in their lives, till they saw her at the Police-office, after the prisoner's apprehension. This was as strong evidence that the instrument was a forgery as could be produced, and must be sufficient to satisfy every mind. The next point for their consideration was, did the prisoner utter the forged instrument? It was stated in evidence, that by the practice of the Bank, the names and description of persons to whom powers of attorney for the transfer of stock are given, must be stated to the Bank, and that the person so appointed must go to the Bank, and demand to act under the power he has received. It was proved that the prisoner had uttered the power of attorney produced, and had demanded to act under it, and had been allowed by the Bank so to act, they supposing it to be a genuine power of attorney, and that Miss Young's stock had in consequence been transferred by the prisoner's direction—this was as strong a proof of uttering as could well be conceived. The third point was, did the prisoner at the time of uttering know that the instruement was a forgery? On this an observation arose on the face of the paper itself. Tyson and Watson, whose names were subscribed to it as witnesses, proved that the names were not in their hand-writing; and that the words stating the instrument to be executed in their presence, were in the hand-writing of the prisoner, therefore he must have known it was a forgery at the time he uttered it. It was also proved, that although the transfer of this Stock took place in 1815, the prisoner, for the purpose of concelling that fact, continued to give Miss Young credit for it amount, in lists of Stock on which dividends were to received by the Bank in which he was a partner, and which lists he made out, down to a short time before his apprehension. It was also proved, that there was an entry made in the books of the bank in which the prisoner was a partner, and in his hand-writing, dated the 1st of June. 1815, in which he took credit for 29531., paid by him that day into their Bank, and it was proved by the Stock broker who had sold Miss Young's Stock for the prisoner, under the forged power of attorney, that the sale was made on the first of June, 1815, and that the produce which he paid over to the prisoner on that day, was 29531. the very sum fur which the prisoner had takon credit in his own books. Mr. Gurney, the prisoner's Counsel, had asked on this evidence, whether the money went to the credit of the prisoner's private account, or was carried to the general account of the firm; but that was a matter totally irrevalant, and nothing that the prisoner had said on that point could at all form a subject for their consideration. Their only enquiry was, whether the prisoner had used the means imputed to him for obtaining the money—not how he had employed it. Hitherto he had been examining the probability of the prisoner's having uttered the Power of Atterney with a guilty knowledge, as that probability was to be inferred from the facts of the case; but after the next piece of evidence he was to mention, what man could lay his hand on his heart and say he was not conviuced that the prisoner knew the power of attorney was forged at the time he uttered it. He only said this because the prisoner had said it of himself; it was indeed such a document as he had never before seen, nor could expect to see, as it was evident no one could keep such a document in his possession without exposing himself to the greatest possible risk. The Learned Judge here recapitulated the statement of Plonk the officer, and Mr. Freshfield, at finding the papers in the prisoner's box, and first read the papar called the sold note of Miss Young's stock, which, he observed, it had been proved, if regularly sold, would have been filed and copied into the bank books, neither of which had been done. His Lordship then read the document, in which the prisoner had stated his having sold

the stock mentioned in it under powers of attorney which he forged; and then said—Is It possible for any man to say, after this evidence, that their can be a doubt on the third point, that at the time the prisoner uttered the power of attorney, he knew it to be forged? He solemnly declared the fact under his own hand eight years ago. No cause of any kind could ever induce an honest man to commit an act of such atrocity. The prisoner says he did not intend to defraud, but he had recorded under his own hand that he did the act to punish the Bank. He has also said that he did it to support the credit of his partners; but in an honest, or Christian mind no motive could come in competition with the misery such conduct must produce. There was one point in the prisoner's favour which he was glad of, and it might, perhaps, be some consolation to the prisoner's mind—a great number of most respectable gentlemen had given him a very high character. It was the misfortune of these cases, that it was persons of high character who had the opportunity of committing such frands, no others could do it. The Jury had heard, other indictments against the prisoner read, but they must put them out of consideration, as they were only to attend to the case on which they had heard evidence: but if they were satisfied by the evidence they had heard, that the crime imputed to the prisoner had been proved, if he had the character of an angel, it would be their duty to find him guilty. If, on the other hand, they, acting under the sacred obligation of an oath, entertained a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, then they would allow the excellent character that had been given him to have its due weight; but if they were satisfied with the evidence, however they might lament—and every man of feeling must lament—to see a man who had possessed so high a chater, in the prisoner's unhappy situation, still they must discharge their duty with firmness.

At ten minutes to three o'clock his Lordship concluded his charge. The Jury then retired to deliberate on their verdict. During their absence, which lasted for twenty minutes, Mr. Fauntleroy resumed his seat, and appeared extremely affected. A sudden rush of the crowed at the door of the Court announced the return of the Jury. The prisoner stood up to hear his awful sentence. Whilst the Clerk of the Arraigns called over the names of the Jury, and repeated the formal words of the law—"How say you; are you agreed upon your verdict, is the prisoner at the bar Guilty, or Not Guilty?" The greatest interest was manifested by every person present. The Foreman replied, "Guilty of uttering the forged instrument, knowing it to be forged." At this moment every eye was fixed on the unhappy prisoner, who remained for a moment quite motionless, apparently unconscious of every thing eround him, and then sunk down into his chair.

A short conference then took place between the Bench and the Counsel for the prosecution; it was conducted in a low tone of voice, but we psesume it referred to the propriety of proceeding with the other indictments. Upon its conclusion.

Mr. Justicce PARK addressed the prisoner, rather abruuptly. "Henry Fauntleroy. The prisoner, who for some minutes had been quite absorbed in his meditations, started at the sound, and then looking wildly at the Bench, rose, as if in expectation that sentence was to be pronounced upon him. The Learned Judge proceeded—"Henry Fauntleroy, the Learned Attorney-General does not feel it necessary, in the discharge of his public duty, to proceed further with the indictments which have been preferred against you. It is no part of my painful duty to pronounce the awful sentence of the law, which must follow the verdict which has just been recorded. That unpleasing task will devolve on the Learned Recorder, at the termination of the Sessions; but it is a part of my duty, as a Christian Magistrate, to implore you that you bethink yourself seriously of your latter end. [A convulsive sob from the wretched prisoner was distinctly audible through the Court at this period of the Learned Judge's address.] According to the constitution of this country, the prerogative of mercey is vested in the Crown. —With that I have nothing te do. I do not say that in your unhappy case tfie extendsion of merey is impossible; but I am afraid that, after the many serious acts which, under your own hand-writing, have been provid against you, involving ao many persons in ruin, you would only deceive yourself by indulging in auy hopes of mercy on this side of the grave.—Let me then beseech you to turn your heart to the contempletion of your awful situation, and whilst it is yet in your power, use all your exertions to make peace with your God."

The unfortunate gentleman was now quite overpowered; he was barely able to raise up his hands, as if in the attitude of prayer, which was the only answer he was capable of giving to the admonition of the Learned Judge. He was then removed from the bar, supported on the arms of Mr. Wontner, and one of his friends, and was re-conducted to the prison.

MR. FAUNTLEROY.

[*From the Dispatch.*]

Almost immediately after this unfortunate gentleman was apprehended, he expressed to his friends his firm opinion that any defence would be unavailing, and his anxious desire, by pleading Guilty, to spare himself the pain and mortification of being exposed for hours to the gaze of a crowded Court, and compelled to hear the narrative of his delinquencies; and he stated that it would be more congenial to his feelings to adopt this course, because the prosecutors' Counsel would then be compelled ot shut up their briefs, and thus all further publicity would be avoided; in difference, however, to the advice of his friends, he placed himself in the hands of legal advisers, but he still wished it to be understood, that if his Counsel should consider his case as hopeless, he should be allowed to follow his original intention of pleading Gulty. His Counsel met in consultation, and were unanimously of opinion that he had no prospect, or even possible chance of escape, if the indictments were framed as they had reason to expect, from the intelligence and caution of the Bank Agents, they would be; but they very properly declined giving any advice to Mr. Fauntleroy as to the course he should adopt, and left him to be guided entirely by his own feelings, as to whether or not he would take his trial, or plead Guilty. The result of this conference was partially communicated to Mr. Fauntleroy on Tuesday last, and more distinctly on the following day, by his brother, and his solicitors, Messrs. Forbes and Harmer, and also by Mr. Mayhew, a respectable solicitor, who, as a private friend, has most kindly and zealously, throughout Mr. Fauntleroy's Defence, afforded his professional aid and advice, and it was expected that Mr. F, would decline putting himself upon his trial; on this point, however, nothing decisive was elicited from him until Wednesday evening, when he addressed to Mr. Forbes the following letter.—

"MY DEAR MR. FORBES.—John and myself have been a long time talking upon this melancholy subject, and we have finally agreed to plead *Not Guilty*. As, no doubt, the strongest case would be brought forward first, and things may come out in extenuation (though, perhaps, it may not avail) and may place me in a better view towards the public eye—so pray be preparing a defence.—Ever your's "HENRY FAUNTLEROY,"

It should be remarked, that Mr. Fauntleroy was daily annoyed by seeing the unfounded slanders propagated respecting him in the public prints; and he was dreadfully distressed and nervous on finding his name frequently associated with that of the cold-blooded murderer Thurtell. These attacks unsettled his resolves, and induced him to put himself upon his trial, if it was only to have the opportunity of answering the numerous calumnies propagated against him, as appears by the following letter, which he addressed to Messrs. Forbes, Mayhew, and Harmer:—

"MY DEAR SIRS—Ever since my imprisonment, the utmost ingenuity has been exercised in inventing, and the greatest pains taken in propagating the most unfounded and calumnious reports respecting me. I daily hoped that the fallen fortunes, the distressing and appalling situation of an unfortunate and wretched man, would have excited commiseration in the heart of the most unfeeling and obdurate, and that these cruel slanders would cease on the slightest reflection; in this expectation, however, I was disappointed, and each succeeding day I was doomed to find myself accused of crimes I never committed, and with a course of profligacy and vice for which there was no foundation. Indeed, I have been depicted in such odious colours, that it would be painful to any one hereafter to acknowledge any relationship or acquaintance with me; and if these imputations remained uncontradicted, and were credited, no one could think of my memory without sensations of indignation and of horror. Had my unfeeling assailants confined themselves to statements and animadversions on the magnitude and atrocity of the offences for which I was to take my trial, I should not have complained: there are, however but few crimes in the catalogue of human depravity, which have not been imputed to me. The distress and anguish of mind which I have naturally felt at these reiterated slanders have been rendered additionally acute by the pain which I knew they would inflict on those who are dearer to me than life itself; to far, however, as I am concerned, they will shortly be of little consequence; bnt I cannot bear the reflection, that the sting should remain to torture the dear relatives and friends who will survive me. It is this consideration, and not any hope of averting my fate, that has induced me to undergo the distressing and disgraceful ordeal of a public trial, as the only means by which I shall have the opportunity of proving the world that the immense sums which it was supposed, aud asserted, that *I alone* had acquired and squandered away, were really never in my individual possession; that every shilling was placed to the house account. and appropriated generally to the concerns of Marsh and Company; and that, although I have been criminal, *others* are not infallible; and I owe it as a debt of gratitude to those dear connections who have not deserted me in my great and anxious tribulations, to rescue my memory, as far as I am able, from unfounded calumny; and I do hope, that when all the circumstance of my unfortunate case are reviewed, it will appear to every impartial and liberal-minded man, that I have been a victim to the peculiar circumstances in which I had unfortunately been placed; and although by the existing laws of the country, I may be justly doomed to suffer the heaviest punishment those laws can inflict, still that I am not

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altogether nnderserving the commiseration and the pity of my fellow-creatures.

" The detailed statement I have already handed to you relates the history of my misfortunes, at least so far as they lead to the commission of the offences with which I am charged, and the appropriation of the money. I shall not, therefore, here trouble you with a repetition, but shall confine myself to short and general observations on the reproachful and slanderous reports which have been so widely circnlated regarding the incidents, or the imagined occurrences, of my privat life.

" I am charged with having been a gambler. My answer is, that I was never in a gaming-house in my life. Although a member of two clubs, the Albion and the Stratford, I never played at cards or dice at either, nor did I ever play at any other game of chance.

" I have been accused of having ruined a lady, and refused to make reparation until threatened by her brother to call me out; and it was added, that I had deserted her the moment she had the greatest claim to my protection. Delicacy forbids me entering into an explanation on this subject. further than to declare, that what I did was perfectly voluntary. and with the most laudable and honourable motives; and so far from the lady's brother having interfered, he was at the time alluded to in the West Indies. Could all the circumstances be exposed, and my conduct and motives duly appreciated, I feel convinced that every liberal minded man would rather applaud than censure them; and I feel pleasure in stating, that the lady in question has always been, and now is, actuated by the best feelings towards me.

" I am reproached with a dishonourable seduction in France.---I *never was* upon the Continent but one night in my life (i. e. Calais). and therefore could not have seduced any young woman from a convent, which has been falsely attributed to me.

" I am accused of keeping many expensive establishments for my amours.---This I positively deny; I never kept any one such establishment. I had one house at Lambeth, and one at Brighton. The one at Lambeth was my house ---as my children were there; at this no extravagance was permitted, for I was living there in perfect retirement after my hours of business. The expence of the Brighton establishment I have before described in my other remarks, as altogether not exceeding 340l. a year.

" I am accused of carrying on an intimacy with Mrs. Bertram, and by that means squandering away money. My only knowledge of this woman I have already described to you, and which will appear to have been a mere temporary and slight acquaintance, which ceased many years ago.

" I am charged with having prodigally, or at least inadvertently, lent money to persons of loose character; this I also deny. I never lent to any such persons, nor did I advance any sums without receiving a security.

" I am charged with having settled upon various females annuities of the yearly value of 2,200l.; and it has been said that I have fraudulently invested monies in the Funds to answer the payment of such annuities. This, like all the others, is a gross fabrication.

" I am charged with having invested monies in my name, or in that of trustees, in the Foreign Funds, or with having deposited sums of great magnitude with confederates. This I positively deny; I have no investment whatever in any foreign or other funds, neither have I deposited with any person, or in any way concealed, one single guinea. I have always felt too much interest and devotion for the welfare and keeping up the credit of the banking house to think, for one moment, of making the least provision for myself; as the sacrifices I have made for years past, in sleepless nights and anxious days, and my present unhappy situation, must too truly testify.

" I cannot conclude without offering my grateful thanks to those dear friends, who, notwithstanding the calumnies that have been heaped upon me, have still consoled me by their kind attentions; to all of them I give my humble, best sincere blessing, and bid them a last adieu.---I remain, dear Sirs,

" Your ever sincere and affectionate,
HENRY FAUNTLEROY."

In obedienee to Mr. Fauntleroy's wishes, the substance of his statement was put into form, as a defence, and the draft was on Friday evening submitted to his inspection. He read and approved it, and promised, not only to copy it by the following, morning, but to read it to the Jury; and at ten o'clock at night Mr. Mayhew and his solicitors left him,

In the early part of the last week the mind of Mr. Fauntleroy appeared to be more distressed then at any previous time of his imprisonment: this probably arose from the conflict in his mind as to the course he should take respecting his trial, the anxiety he was under to wind up all his worldly affairs, and the anguish he felt at finding himself, even to nearly the eve of his ordeal, stigmatised and traduced in almost every direction. But what appeared the most to affect and unnerve him, was the information he received, that one individual, in particular, was assisting in the propagation of slanders against him, from whom, of all others, he had a right to expect sympathy, and the most unremitting and anxious attentions. This conduct, from a man who was bound to him by peculiar ties, was, as the u nfortunate gentleman exp ressed himself,

" The nnkindest stab of all,"

and his mind was wholly unprepared to meet it; and the unfeeling conduct of this individual, it is believed, more than any other consideration, induced Mr. Fauntleroy to stand his trial. When Mr. Fauntleroy's solicitors and friends endeavoured to sooth and comfort him, his feelings frequently overpowered him---his grateful heart appeared to swell as if ready to burst from his bosom---he endeavoured to speak, but his utterance was choked, and embracing alternately all those around him, he burst into tears, and sunk exhausted under the ebullition of his feelings; as the time of trial, however, approached, he became more calm; and when his concerns were finally settled and arranged, he assumed his wonted composure and resignation.

Mr. Fauntleroy was, by the indulgence of the Sheriffs, permitted to return to the room in which he has been confined since his removal to Newgate. His Solicitors there saw him immediately afterwards; and on its being communicated to him that even the Counsel for the Bank felt & avowed their commisseration for his fate, and that one of these gentlemen had mentioned his approbation at the manner in which defence had been conducted, and that in his opinion Mr. Fauntleroy had succeeded in removing from his character a great part of the opprobrium which had been cast upon it---this circumstance seemed wholly to overpower him, and, in an hysterical and convulsive manner, he cried out, " Did he! God bless him! God bless him!" The tears then gushed from his eyes in torrents, he sobbed aloud, and for some few minutes became insensible. On recovering himself, he expressed his gratitude to Heaven, and to his friends, that the day of trial had passed over, and that there was reason to hope he had in some measure redeemed his reputation. Doctor Cotton also kindly waited upon Mr. Fauntleroy immediately after the trial---the latter received him most cordially, and said he should wish to place himself implicitly under the Reverend Gentleman's guidance and instruction.

We understand that Mrs. Fauntleroy is in London, with her son, an interesting youth, about twelve years of age. A Gentleman, not knowing her, happened inadvertently to mention, on Saturday evenig, in her presence, that the nnfortunate Mr. Fauntleroy was found Guilty, she instantly fainted away, and it was some time before he recovered her senses, when her anguish and distress were extreme, and it was in vain to attempt to console her.

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